

European Magazine,

For MAY 1795.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the RIGHT REV. JOHN EGERTON, late Lord BISHOP of DURHAM; and, 2. A VIEW of the CONVENT of LA TRAPPE.

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We are under the necessity of apologizing to our Poetical Correspondents for postponing several of their favours intended for this month.

Our Correspondent M. Sommers's letter from *Dublin* has been transmitted to the proper Officer of the Post Office, who, we trust, will remedy the cause of complaint. It does not originate with us.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 9 to May 16, 1795.

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STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

A P R I L.										
BAROMETER.		THERMOM.		WIND.						
23—29	— 53	— — — 56	—	S. W.	7—30	— 36	— — — 57	—	W.	
24—29	— 51	— — — 54	—	W.	8—30	— 20	— — — 56	—	N.	
25—29	— 47	— — — 51	—	N. W.	9—30	— 40	— — — 54	—	N.	
26—29	— 52	— — — 57	—	S. S. W.	10—30	— 24	— — — 53	—	N. W.	
27—29	— 53	— — — 55	—	S. S. W.	11—30	— 05	— — — 51	—	W. N. W.	
28—29	— 60	— — — 53	—	S. W.	12—30	— 28	— — — 52	—	N. W.	
29—29	— 61	— — — 52	—	N. E.	13—30	— 15	— — — 51	—	N. N. W.	
30—29	— 63	— — — 53	—	N. N. W.	14—30	— 20	— — — 54	—	W.	
M A Y.										
1—29	— 70	— — — 55	—	W.	15—29	— 95	— — — 55	—	S. W.	
2—29	— 76	— — — 54	—	N. W.	16—29	— 93	— — — 51	—	N. E.	
3—29	— 79	— — — 55	—	N. W.	17—30	— 02	— — — 54	—	N. E.	
4—29	— 92	— — — 56	—	N. N. W.	18—29	— 90	— — — 57	—	S.	
5—30	— 20	— — — 57	—	N. W.	19—30	— 10	— — — 58	—	S. W.	
6—30	— 35	— — — 56	—	N. N. E.	20—31	— 35	— — — 60	—	N. N. W.	

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
For MAY 1795.

Life of the RIGHT REVEREND *JOHN EGERTON*, Late LORD BISHOP of
DURHAM &c.

[With a PORTRAIT.]

THE late Bishop of Durham was the son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford (fifth son of John third Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Jane Powlett, first daughter of Charles Duke of Bolton) who, marrying Lady Elizabeth Ariana Bentinck, daughter of William Earl of Portland, had by her one daughter, and five sons, of whom John was the eldest.

He was born in London on the 30th of November 1721, O. S. was educated at Eton school, and admitted a Gentleman Commoner in Oriel College, Oxford, upon the 20th of May 1740, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Bentham, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity in that University, where he prosecuted his studies extensively and successfully for six or seven years. He was ordained Deacon privately by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Worcester, in Grosvenor Chapel, within the precincts of Westminster, on the 21st of Dec. 1745, and the following day he was ordained Priest, at a general ordination holden by the same Bishop, in the same place. On the 23d he was collated by his father to the living of Rofs in Herefordshire, and on the 28th was inducted by Robert Breton, Archdeacon of Hereford. On the 3d of January 1746 (a short time before his father's death, which happened on the 1st of April following), he was collated to the Canonry or Prebend of Cublington, in the church of Hereford. Upon the 30th of May 1746, he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, for which he went out Grand Compounder. On the 21st of November 1748, he was married to Lady Anne Sophia, daughter of Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent,

by Sophia, daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. He was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King upon the 19th of March 1749; and was promoted to the Deanery of Hereford on the 24th of July 1750. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor on the 4th of July 1756, at Lambeth; and had the temporalities restored to him upon the 22d, previously to which, on the 21st of May, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, by diploma, and he was empowered to hold the living of Rofs, and the Prebend of Cublington, with that Bishoprick, by Commendam, dated the 1st of July. On the 12th of November 1768, he was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, with which he held the Prebend of Weldland, and Residentiaryship of St. Paul's, and also the two preferments before mentioned. He was inducted, installed, and enthroned at Litchfield by proxy, upon the 22d of November, and had the temporalities restored upon the 26th. On the death of Dr. Richard Trevor, he was elected to the see of Durham, upon the 8th of July 1771, and was confirmed on the 20th in St. James's church, Westminster. Upon the 2d of August following, he was enthroned and installed at Durham by proxy. On this occasion, Dr. Douglas the Subdean congratulated the Chapter and Clergy upon their receiving, as successor to their late lamented diocesan, a prelate, whose many well-known good qualities of heart and understanding, and whose line of able and impartial conduct in the dioceses he had left, afforded a sure omen of that steadiness and wisdom of govern-

ment which promised equally to promote his own honour, and the prosperity of the whole diocese."—The temporalities of the see were restored to his Lordship on the 15th of August, and on the 3d of September he made his public entry into his Palatinate.

Though qualified in all respects to fill this exalted station*, yet, singular as it may seem, it was never the object of his ambition or desire. He appeared satisfied with his first ecclesiastical preferment, the living of Rofs, upon which he constantly resided, discharging all his parochial duties in a manner the most exemplary: and so little anxious was he to obtain a seat on the episcopal bench, that he could not be prevailed upon to use any applications of his own for that purpose, and with difficulty permitted those of his friends. This last preferment was unsolicited, and unexpected: he had previously declined accepting the Primacy of Ireland, and never extended his wishes to the Bishoprick of Durham. Seated here, however, he turned his attention to the choice and pursuit of those objects, which his judgment and moderation pointed out as most likely to conduce to the peace and prosperity of the County over which he was to preside, and to the honour both of his temporal and spiritual government. To accomplish this task required all the address and talent for conciliation, of which he was so completely the master. On his taking possession of the Bishoprick, he found the County divided by former contested Elections, which had destroyed the general peace: no endeavours were wanting on his part to promote and secure a thorough reconciliation of contending interests, on terms honourable and advantageous to all; and when the affability, politeness, and condescension, for which he was distinguished, uniting in a person of his high character and station, had won

the affections of all parties to himself, he found less difficulty in reconciling them to each other, and had soon the high satisfaction to see men of the first distinction in the county conciliated by his means, and meeting in good neighbourhood at his princely table. The harmony he had so happily restored, he was equally studious to preserve, which he effectually did, by treating the nobility and gentry of the county at all times with a proper regard, by paying an entire and impartial attention to their native interests, by forbearing to improve any opportunities of influencing their parliamentary choice in favour of his own family or particular friends, and by consulting on all occasions the honour of the Palatinate.

The same conciliating interposition he had used in the county, he employed in the City of Durham with the same success. At the approach of the General Election in 1780, he postponed granting the new charter, which would considerably enlarge the number of voters, till some months after the Election, that he might maintain the strictest neutrality between the candidates, and avoid even the imputation of partiality; and when he confirmed it, and freely restored to the City all its ancient rights, privileges and immunities, in the most ample and advantageous form†, he selected the Members of the new Corporation, with great care, out of the most moderate and respectable of the citizens, regardless of every consideration but its peace and due regulation; objects which he steadily held in view, and in the attainment of which he succeeded to his utmost wish, and far beyond his expectation.

A conduct equally calculated to promote order and good government, he displayed, if possible, still more conspicuously, in the spiritual than in the temporal department of his double

* "*Though qualified in all respects to fill this exalted station,*" &c.] This was so generally supposed from a review of his preceding conduct, and is so perfectly true, that it will neither be proper to omit mentioning the fact, nor to ascribe to us a desire of giving his Lordship undue praise. In all the several preferments he possessed, he was beloved, admired, and respected: but at Rofs, where he lived the longest, and was the best known, his parishioners considered him not only as their rector, but as their friend, their benefactor, and almost as their father; and he had so endeared himself to them, that there was no possible mark of genuine sorrow, public or private, with which they did not, with an admiration almost enthusiastic, do justice to his virtues, and manifest their own gratitude when he left them.

† "*Freely restored to the city all its ancient rights, privileges and immunities, in the most ample and advantageous form,*" &c.] His Lordship granted a new charter to the city of Durham upon the 2d of Oct. 1780. See the copy of the charter, and minutes of the proceedings, from page 37 to page 56 of the second Volume of Hutchinson's History of Durham.

office. Towards the Chapter, and towards the body of the Clergy at large, he exercised every good office, making them all look up to him as their common friend and father: and to those who had enjoyed the special favour of his predecessor, he was particularly kind and attentive, both from a sense of their merit, and that he might mitigate in some degree their loss of so excellent a friend and patron.

In the discharge of all his episcopal functions, he was diligent and conscientious. He was extremely scrupulous whom he admitted into holy orders, in respect of their learning, character, and religious tenets. In his Visitations, he urged and enforced the regularity, the decorum, and the well-being of the Church, by a particular enquiry into

the conduct of its Ministers, encouraging them to reside upon their several benefices, and manifesting upon all opportunities, a sincere and active concern for the interests and accommodation of the inferior Clergy. His Charges were the exact transcripts of his mind: objections have been made to some compositions of this kind, that they bear the semblance of being as specious as sincere, and are calculated sometimes, perhaps, rather a little more to raise the reputation of their Author as a fine writer, than to edify the ministry, and advance religion. Of the Charges his Lordship delivered, it may truly be said, that, upon such occasions, he recommended nothing to his Clergy which he did not practise in his life, and approve of in his closet.

[To be concluded in our next.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CONVENT OF LA TRAPPE.

(WITH AN ENGRAVING OF THAT CELEBRATED MONASTERY.)

THE Convent of La Trappe is situated in a deep and woody valley near Séz in Normandy. The Monks which it contained were of the Order of St. Benedict. It was founded in the fourteenth century by a Count of Poitou, and was afterwards enlarged and embellished in the middle of the last century, under the direction of the celebrated Abbé de Rancé, who at a very early period of life became surfeited with the honours and the pleasures of the world, and having resigned all his benefices except this Abbey, retired into it, and prevailed upon his Monks to conform themselves to a discipline more severe than that of any other religious house. The Monks never taste meat or wine, except when they are sick; they rise at midnight to perform their first office, and are condemned to a perpetual silence, unless they are spoken to by their Superior, or in their conferences upon religious subjects, or to accuse themselves. Some hours of every day are given to manual labour, as digging, planting, making cyder, &c. Their chaunt is unaccompanied with the organ, or any musical instrument whatever, and no decoration is permitted in their church or in any part of their monastery. When a Monk is dying, he is brought out, before the whole convent assembled, and is laid upon ashes and straw, upon which he expires, after having received the benediction of the Abbot and of

his Brethren. The Monks that inhabited this venerable spot, are now dispossessed of it by the present Government of France: many of them took refuge at Friburg in Switzerland, some of them are at present in England. Not long before James the Second died, he visited this convent, and passed a few days in it, in the exercises which the rules of it prescribe. On his quitting it he said to the Abbot, who waited upon him to the door, "My good Father, I have been here among your holy Monks to perform a duty which I ought to have performed long before; you and they have taught me how to die; and if God spares my life, I will return here again to take another lesson."

The great object of the reformer of this convent, Abbé du Rancé, was, that the Monks should be as much as possible together mutual guards upon the conduct of each other, well knowing that solitary vices are the most dangerous of all, and that in solitude impure thoughts and actions, resentment, envy, and excessive repining at any disappointment, can be indulged in the extreme. He therefore so contrived his regulation, that, except to take rest, no Monk should ever be left by himself. The Engraving of this celebrated seminary of austere virtue and rapturous piety, is copied from a very rare print, made from a Drawing done upon the spot, in the possession of the CHEVALIERE D'EON, who has with great politeness permitted

permitted us to present it to our Readers.

To the above account our Readers will not be displeased at our adding the following, from the pen of MADAME GENLIS.

"This morning at a quarter before ten we entered once more into the inner compartment of the abbey. After having heard mass, we were admitted into the refectory to see the Fathers dine. There was no cloth upon the table, but each Monk had a napkin; their plates were of pewter and their spoons were of wood; each Monk received a porringer of soup, a plate of herbs, two or three uncooked apples, a large slice of bread of a good sort, a little mug of water, and another of beer. One of the society ascended a sort of pulpit made for that purpose, and preached them a sermon during their repast. Each Monk preaches this sermon in his turn, and the Monks who dine are attended by other Monks, who afterwards take their refreshment along with the preacher. The Lay-brothers dine at the same time, in a lesser hall adjoining to the principal, and which is separated from it only by an arcade without any door: we could see them therefore as we stood in the refectory; and they, as in the former instance, were served by other Lay-brothers, who ate when they had finished. From the refectory we went to the library. We afterwards visited the tomb of M du Rancé.— The cells are very small; they contain a straw bed, a wooden table and a crucifix. We saw the Monks at work in the garden. We entered the medicine room, which is large, and well supplied with drugs, adjoining to it is an excellent botanic garden filled with the usual plants."

"I shall here relate all that I learned from the conversation of the Fathers. The history of Count de Comminges is fabulous, as well as various other things, viz. that the Monks are every day employed in digging their tombs: that they raise and level hills for the purpose of occupying themselves: that their salutation when they meet is, *We must die*; that they wear upon their hearts a cushion stuck with thorns, &c. All these things are absolutely false. They fast continually; they never eat either fish, sugar, eggs, butter or oil, except a small quantity with their sal-

lads. Vinegar is allowed them, as well as milk, but the latter is prohibited during Lent. Their rule never allows them the use of wine, except in journey, and in any place of occasional residence, where they may use both wine, fish and butter. Their dress, like that of the Chartreux, is entirely white; their head and beard are shaved, and they have a large hood which they put on at pleasure. They always sleep in their clothes; their shirts are of wool, not hair cloth, every mortification of this kind being prohibited by the rules of their Order. No one is admitted among them till the age of twenty, when he enters upon his noviciate, which continues for the space of twelve months. The infirm alone employ themselves in little articles of industry, such as the making of rosaries, wooden spoons, and in winter the work of the garden; after which they shell the peas, dress the vegetables, press the grain for use, &c. These last occupations are common to them all. The Monks of this Abbey amount to about 120, including both the Fathers and Lay-brothers. There are sixty of the former, of whom eighteen only are priests; the rest, though equally engaged by irrevocable vows, do not say mass, and have not received holy orders, thinking themselves not sufficiently virtuous and devout to celebrate the sacred mysteries. The Abbot is elected for life, and is named by the King in pursuance of the vote of the Monks; the votes are collected by way of ballot; and as soon as that is done, the balloting box is sealed up and sent to Versailles. There are three Monks called *hoteliers*, whose business it is to receive strangers, and the poor that present themselves at the monastery. From their original endowment and the bequests of private individuals, they are sufficiently wealthy to afford three days hospitality to every poor traveller who passes that way. When all the beds in the house are occupied, the traveller is accommodated at the inn, and his expences defrayed by the Monks. If during these three days he fall sick, they take care of him till his recovery; he is attended by their Surgeon, supplied by them with medicines; the Monks also visit him, dress his wounds, &c. If any poor traveller be in want of money, they give him as much as is necessary to carry him to the place of his destination. Not a day passes without their being visited

by persons of this description, particularly soldiers. It frequently happens that the gratitude and admiration which so much benevolence inspires, induce the persons who are the objects of it to become members of their fraternity, and pass their lives with them. Indeed whoever is in pursuit of virtue in all its perfection, will find it only here, under a form, it may be, somewhat too austere, but so true, so sublime, that it is not at all astonishing that a mind susceptible of enthusiasm should resolve upon this great sacrifice. These Monks also assist and take care of all the poor in the neighbourhood for many leagues round. I interrogated a great number of peasants, who spoke of them with the respect and veneration that we should feel for Angels, if they were to condescend to reside among us. Shew me the individuals that, with the same revenues, can do an equal portion of good both by their example and their beneficence! Where shall we find such virtues, unless religion inspires them?—They never receive a widower among them, unless his children are already provided for: whatever may be the age of these children, if their situation be not such as to ensure them a subsistence, they conceive that a father cannot, in that case, dispose of his liberty, but is bound to bestow all his care upon his family. When they have made their vow, they renounce every kind of epistolary correspondence whatever, and do not allow themselves to be visited by their relations, except their father and mother, and this but seldom. They are expressly enjoined not to shew the least preference to any individual of their Order, as being bound to love them all equally. If one Monk should perceive that another had a particular friendship for him, he would consider it as his duty, when they were all assembled, to ask leave to speak, and then publicly to accuse him. In this case the Superiors impose a penance on the person criminated, who is not allowed to justify himself or answer a word, even though he should think himself to be wrongfully accused. He is to believe that he has in some way or other, though he cannot recollect it, given cause for the reproach, and he must sacrifice without hesitation this self-love to the obedience due to the rules of the Order. In all cases, indeed, where one Monk observes in another any kind of fault,

he is equally bound publicly to accuse him, and the accused must observe a perfect silence, and submit with resignation to the penance that may be imposed. If a word escape in his defence, all the Monks instantly prostrate themselves on the ground to ask pardon of God for his pride; but this never happens except to novices and persons newly professed, and very seldom even to them. These particulars were related to me by brother Prosper, a young Monk of twenty-eight years of age, and who has been eight years at La Trappe. He has a delightful physiognomy, strikingly characteristic of candour and good sense. I entreated him to tell me honestly if he did not know among his Brother Monks some single individual who had, at heart, more friendship for him than the rest. No, indeed, was his reply; I could sooner name a dozen than one.

“When a sick Monk is pronounced to have a few hours to live, he is told that he must receive extreme unction; he is then carried to the church, where it is always administered, and after the ceremony is over conveyed back to his bed. When he approaches his last moment, a bell is tolled to signify to the whole house that a Brother is in the agonies of death. All the Monks assemble round the dying man, and having placed him in ashes, pray aloud for him. This description is terrifying to worldly minds; let it be observed, however, that at La Trappe the apparel of death and the religious solemnities that accompany it, are considered as august and consolatory, as the fore-runners of a grand triumph and supreme felicity. “The frugal and laborious life we lead,” said Father Theodore to me, “exempts us from violent and putrid disorders. I have not seen among us an instance of any epidemical malady, even when the contagion has spread through the country. We know scarcely any disorders but those of the lungs, occasioned by singing at church, and by the law which obliges us to get up frequently in the night. When a constitution is able to resist these dangers, and it has passed the age of thirty, life is protracted longer here than elsewhere, and old age is found and vigorous: thus we commonly die in the possession of all our faculties, and during the fifty years that I have been here, I have scarcely seen an instance to the contrary.”

REMARKS ON THE "ATTEMPT TO PROVE FOSSIL SHELLS, BONES, WOOD, FISH, &c. TO BE THE SPOILS OF THE UNIVERSAL DELUGE," page 161.

TAKING it for granted that the habitable world has experienced a universal Deluge, as recorded by the sacred historian, still it will appear that the admission of this fact is very insufficient to account for the circumstances and situations in which the exuvie of land and sea animals are at present found in the earth. It is asserted, from the report of all *divers*, "that the bottom of the sea is so strongly affected by the agitation of the waters, that earth, clay, and shells, are removed to great distances;" and hence it is inferred that an incessant and cataclysmic rain must have produced the same effects in a much greater degree. This it is probable may be true, at least in part, and it would be sufficient to account for sea-shells being deposited on or near the surface of land adjacent to the waters that gave them birth; but surely it cannot be conceived that the motion of the bottom of the sea, proceeding from the agitation of its surface by the most violent rain, could be sufficient to remove the productions of the Indian seas to Europe; neither does the horizontal position in which fossil shells are usually found, seem to agree with their having been deposited in this tumultuous manner. The pressure of the waters of the Deluge, it is supposed, must, in the course of a few months, "have softened the whole earth to so great a degree, as to render the passage of not only these shells, but of other substances which it had brought with it, easy to the greatest depths." If this was the effect of the mere *pressure* of the water, the globe would have been long since softened to its centre by the waters of the ocean; for length of time must have abundantly made up for the difference in volume between the water now on the earth, and that which covered it at the Deluge. Besides, this supposition will be inadequate to explain the phenomena to which it is applied, unless we adopt the still more extravagant hypothesis of Woodward, that the waters of the Deluge possessed the quality of a universal dissolvent; to which there is an insurmountable objection, that it is impossible shells and other animal and vegetable remains should have resisted the power of a menstruum which dissolved beds of stone and masses of flint: and

we may add, that if the earth was dissolved to the depth at which extraneous fossils have been found, the strata would have settled according to their specific gravities, and in this order we should now find them, which is certainly contrary to fact. If we are to consider all the remains of sea and land animals found in the earth, as having been deposited there by the universal Deluge, it is certainly an unaccountable circumstance, that of the latter comparatively very few are found, although it is generally allowed, that at the time of the Deluge the population of the earth was very considerable, and the proportion of wild animals probably much greater than at present. It must likewise appear rather a singular circumstance, that hitherto no fragments of the submerged habitations of the antediluvian generations should have been discovered. But if we gather our ideas of the state of the earth previous to the Flood from the writings of Moses, we must allow that its exterior configuration and disposition underwent no very material alteration from that event, and consequently all the proper wrecks of the general inundation remained on, or near, the surface of the earth, where being exposed to the action of the air, and other injuries, their texture must soon have been destroyed, and their substance reduced to its original elements. This appears to be the reason why the remains of land animals are so seldom found in a fossil state; for if the immense quantities of shells and remains of marine animals that are found in the earth were deposited there by the Deluge, it is natural to suppose that we should also find the teeth, bones, horns, &c. of quadrupedes in great plenty, as these latter substances are full as durable as most of the former. Instead therefore of considering all the adventitious matters that we meet with in the various strata of the earth, as monuments of the general Deluge, it is much more probable that there are few or no vestiges of that great event now remaining, and that many of the beds of shells which are at present found in the earth were deposited there antecedent to that event, and others at subsequent periods.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON PROPHECIES.

THERE has hardly happened one remarkable circumstance in the wonderful round of providential occurrences which distinguishes the history of nations, but has either called forth new expositors of the scripture prophecies, or the bold inventors of new predictions.

A great revolution never fails setting the fanatical head at work in fetching elucidations of it from the magazine of prophecy, and then having met with the exact passages which point out the existing event, he goes on to examine what is to follow; and this he finds a very easy matter indeed; for the subsequent passages will surely appear brilliant to his imagination by the light which he has already fortunately discovered. I scarcely remember one of the many temerarious meddlers with the scripture prophecies, but from his laboured application of the parts he supposes to have been fulfilled, proceeds with a bold front (as though he was commissioned by the Holy Ghost) to tell us *when, where, and how* the remaining predictions shall be accomplished.

The Apocalypse has undergone more twistings of this kind than all the other books of holy writ put together. Whenever any great event has taken place in the political world, some visionary mind has been most certainly employed upon the wonderful writings of the rapt theologist, to find therein the very prediction which marked its fulfilment.

About the middle of the last century the spirit of prophetic exposition ran to very wild and uncommon lengths. I believe it was Mr. Brightman's *Revelation of the Revelation*, published about the year 1606, that prepared the way for this kind of study. The novel manner of his expounding the intricate visions of the Revelations, and applying them to local incidents and particular persons, could not but have an effect upon ignorant and enthusiastic minds. Added to this, his great reputation for sanctity gave his hypothesis considerable credit. This divine whimsically made the *Angel of fire* to be Archbishop Cranmer, and the *Angel of the waters* he understood to be intended

for William Cecil Lord Burghley; though, as the witty Dr. Fuller observes, he ought rather to have stiled him the *Admiral* of the waters. Brightman predicted that the Mahometan government would be overthrown within seven years after writing his book, but the time passed, and gave the lie to his prophecy; and, what is still more extraordinary, after this palpable confutation, his book retained its popularity for many years, and underwent a number of editions.

In the year 1643, Mr. John Archer, an eminent divine in London, published a remarkable book entitled, "Of the Personal Reign of Christ on Earth, laying forth and proving that Jesus Christ, together with the saints, shall visibly possess a monarchical state and kingdom in this world."

It appears that the disturbances which began about that period between the king and his parliament, wherein *religion*, as is usually the case, was made a principal party in the dispute, led this Mr. Archer, together with many others, to an examination of the prophetic scriptures, and an application of them to the existing circumstances. The person of whom I am now speaking, immersing himself in the very vortex of mystery, formed a series of conclusions which he asserted as peremptorily as though he had received them immediately from heaven; and they were, moreover, received and industriously propagated by thousands of people throughout the kingdom.

The monarchical state of Christ he characterizes thus: "That the subjects thereof shall be all that live upon earth. The saints shall be ruled like the Israelites under Solomon, but the wicked shall be slaves. The ten tribes that are lost shall be recovered and restored to their brethren. The cities of the tribes shall be rebuilt, especially Jerusalem, which shall shine with new lustre. The Israelites shall be first raised to this glory, and at Jerusalem Christ will visibly shew himself, and from the people of Israel shall glory descend to the Gentiles. The privileges of this kingdom shall be wonderful: first, all the subjects of it that

are freemen, shall be holy, and not seemingly saints, but true saints, not any sinners. Nothing that defileth shall be then; no hypocrite; no person excommunicated, as proving bad; nor any of the children of these saints shall prove naughty, but all shall be elect, and prove saints; and the seed of the blessed: for if any of their issue should prove hypocrites or wicked persons, it would so affect them that they should not have everlasting joy: neither could sorrow nor sighing fly away; now in these times there shall be no sorrow nor weeping: they shall be edified immediately from God in Christ: the sacrament is but to last till the next coming of Christ, to set up his kingdom: Christ will hold them up in fulness of grace, though not in full perfection of grace, till the last general judgment, or their translation to heaven.

"There shall be a full and present answer to all their prayers, there being no sin to keep good things from them. There shall be a fullness of all temporal blessings, as peace, safety, riches, health, long life, or whatsoever can be had in this world. They shall have exemption from all bodily troubles.

"Every one shall live an hundred years; no infant nor any other shall die sooner; there shall be no sickness, or grief to consume the strength; although a natural death shall be, yet there shall be no violent, or untimely death by any grief, sickness or trouble: Satan shall be wholly restrained from tempting them to sin, or others to trouble them. Original corruption shall be kept in, not to break forth into any gross way." To which he adds, "they shall not be infected with popery."

I have given this view of his doctrine because it marks, with little variation, the general opinion of the millennaries, or those who believe that Our Lord will personally reign on this earth over a happy people for the space of a thousand years, prior to the general judgment. To such a head was this notion carried at the period above-mentioned, that many actually imagined themselves reigning with Christ; that their resurrection or qualifying change was then passed, and that they were glorified and possessed of the new Jerusalem descended from heaven. It deserves notice, moreover, that this expectation of the temporal kingdom of Christ, had a wonderful effect in

strengthening the parliament's cause against the king, and prepared the way considerably for Cromwell's advancement to the Protectorate. But let us next observe Mr. Archer's application of the prophecy to time and place. "For the beginning of this Monarchy of Christ, it must be set up (he says) the last in the world, after the other four are passed away, whereof the Roman is the last: that being divided into the Eastern and Western Monarchy, and out of the Western ten horns or kingdoms arising, and among them another little horn most blasphemous, which is the Papacy; when these ten kingdoms, and the Papacy, shall be put to an end, then is the beginning of this kingdom of Christ, which (saith he) by comparing of Daniel with the Revelation shall be *Anno 1666*, the number of the beast, only the thousand (because it comes seldom) left out.

"Three years and an half before this 1666, the Papal power shall have support in Europe; all the ten kingdoms apostatizing to popery, and yet one of them shall return to the truth.

"In the years of Christ 1650, or 1656, the Israelites are to be delivered, by being called to Christianity, both Jews which were two tribes, and the ten tribes of Israel; both which shall after their conversion for forty-five years after suffer great trouble from Mahometans, Heathens, and Papists. Upon all which computations it is likely (he adds) that Christ's coming from heaven, and the raising the dead, and the beginning of his kingdom, and the thousand years, will be about the year of our Lord 1700, for it is to be about forty-five years after 1650, or 1656."

One *Assled* a German divine dreaming in the same manner over Daniel and the Revelations, and having his head full of the millenary notion, formed the following calculation, not far distant from *Archer's*. In Daniel xii. 11. we read, "*From the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days. Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days.*" On this passage he estimates thus, "that the days are taken to stand for years; and withal that the 1335 years are in order of time to take their original after the expiration of the 1290 years; and both of them to take their rise from

from the termination of the seventy weeks, viz. Anno 169. All which put together make up the number of 2694, which is the utmost period of the thousand years reign of the saints; from which, therefore, if we deduct the said thousand there must remain 1694; the *initium Regni* of the Lord of Glory here upon earth."

The fanciful but ingenious *Peter Furieu* put off the commencement to the year 1780, or thereabouts; and the learned and pious *Bengelius* carries it forwards still farther, even to the year 1836, whose calculation has been

almost admitted for gospel by the late useful *John Wesley*. All these men, however, prudently contrived their predictions so as to be out of the way when the time they pointed out should be up. Had honest Will Whiston possessed less confidence and more discretion, he also would have put off the commencement of the glorious millennium beyond the possibility of being personally upbraided as a false prophet, or a dreaming enthusiast.

W.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ON THE PARTIALITY OF AUTHORS TO THEIR BRETHREN.

IT is a mortifying circumstance to those Authors who are confined to villages or country towns where few literary characters reside, that the neighbourhood seems so little interested in the success of their publications. Those very people in whose company they are obliged to pass their insipid afternoons seem studious to avoid the subject of their last performance, or, should it happen to be mentioned, appear almost unacquainted with the title.

Hence an author may at least infer, that he is not read by his acquaintance, and, knowing indeed the nature of detraction among those whose sentiments have never been enlarged by liberal communication, he consoles himself with the reflection, that, if he is not read, he cannot be censured. But here he is sadly mistaken. No sooner hath he quitted the company than his book is introduced. I do not mean substantially, for few of them have seen his book; but they all know, *he is just come out*. This, as I observed in the preceding Essay, is in itself enough to furnish matter for scandal: and more of the process I have there described, may be gone through by the help of a very little fancy, provided it incorporates with a great deal of ill-nature.

Such being the character of little country-towns, it is unfortunate that authors should bury themselves there so frequently as they do. They often expect to be read by their neighbours, which seldom happens. Hence they are incessantly mortified. They ex-

pect a deference, which they never receive. Hence a fullness and disgust that preclude the least effort to please in conversation. Among the illiterate, they often start subjects of literature: but they are as often checked by dulness and inattention; or, perhaps, insulted by some empty petit maitre, who, gallantly rising in defence of the ladies, rebukes the scholar for his pedantry and ill-breeding. The scholar, indeed, should have recollected his Milton:

All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded: wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows.

The best situation for professed authors is in a college, or the metropolis. Exclusively of the many advantages to be reaped in such circumstances by means of an easy access to books and the conversation of the learned, I would consider their situation only as it may respect their fame. Here, they would not only be removed from the malignity of the illiberal and uneducated, but be placed in the midst of those who set a just value on a literary character.

Whether, however, they are near or at a distance from the literati, they may always, I think, observe, that *authors favour authors*. Whilst affected scholars, who think a writer is arrogantly stepping over their heads, who imagine that if they were inclined they might display equal or superior abilities, are continually throwing out hints and satirical innuendoes to destroy his rising reputation; whilst people

who have little or no acquaintance with letters unite their forces to accelerate the ruin; his literary brethren are ever ready to support his claims, and assist him on his way to honour. Notwithstanding the reputed envy of brother authors, there are several reasons which may satisfactorily account for this circumstance.

Authors perhaps may be more liberal in their opinions of one another, from having imbibed the spirit of literature. A generous way of thinking is necessarily connected with good taste. Every species of fine writing hath a natural tendency to enlarge the mind, and inspire it with noble sentiments. Neither affected scholars nor mechanics have very frequent recourse to the ancient or modern classics. Their reading hours are chiefly occupied by flimsy publications. In country towns, the modes of life and modes of thinking by no means accord with the disposition or the habits of the learned. Trade is ever at war with literature. It is only scholars that confer on scholars genuine fame.

The literati, again, are the best judges of composition. This is particularly true with respect to poetry. 'Tis only a poet who should criticise a poet. I should prefer the praise of a votary of the muses, to the applause of the whole world. Secure in his approbation, I should despise the hyper-critic frowns of all the grammarians. To the perusal of such, indeed, I should have no objection to submit a MS.; for while I utterly disregarded their general sentiments of my poem, I might profit by their cold correcting judgment. A poet, however, should beware of those who assume the characters of critics, though strangers to sensibility and fancy. Under their auspices, he might prune away a great deal as improper exuberance, which a poetical mind would have approved as beautiful fertilities.

A literary man generally considers the merit of a work abstractedly. To set the defects of an author's conversation or character against the beauties of his book would appear to him dissingenuous and absurd; and he knows too well the infirmities of human nature, and those which are peculiar to his brethren, not to make proper allowance for any little inconsistencies which may incidentally strike him,

though averse from so impertinent a comparison.

An author, moreover, is best acquainted with the difficulties attending a literary work, and is the best judge, therefore, of what might be reasonably expected. He is able to appreciate merit, though short of perfection. Though only a part of what was promised be performed, he perceives that the further we enter into any literary subject the more difficulties arise in our way, and that we are often obstructed in the accomplishment of our designs by obstacles which it was at first impossible to foresee. Informed also by his own feelings, that commendation stimulates the worthy to higher and more spirited performances, he withholds not his tribute of praise from the rude efforts of ability. Common readers, in the mean time, discard a book without a moment's hesitation, if they think, perhaps, the diction inelegant, though it deserves attention for its excellent matter and its general execution.

In this manner may we account for the partiality of authors to their brethren. Ill-natured people indeed, attributing the circumstance to selfish motives, have been forward enough to assert, that an author does not censure others for publishing, because he sees himself kept in countenance when he has the vanity to publish himself; and that he bestows his praise so liberally from an expectation of the same in return.

But authors, in truth, are not ashamed of publishing, because they are well aware that they shall raise their characters in the estimation of all truly sensible and liberal minds, in proportion as they contribute to the advancement of elegant literature. And they have in general too much simplicity of character to form nice calculations, at the time they are applauding others, about the measure of praise that shall be meted out to them again. A good writer will always despise such ungenerous artifices; and if he seem rather profuse in his panegyric, let it be traced to the fountain from which it naturally flows—to congenial taste and kindred sentiment, to a keen sensibility of excellence, to the glow of gratitude, to the fervor of enthusiasm.

P.

To

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

S I R,

THE entertainment you have afforded your Readers by the very curious Narrative of the Journey of the TEESHOO LAMA to China, in your Magazines of October, November, and December last, would be much improved by the addition of Lieutenant Samuel Turner's Account of his Interview with the infant Teeshoo Lama, printed in the "Dissertations on Asiatic Literature," &c. published by *Geo. Nicol*, 2 vol. 8vo. and your compliance with this request will oblige many readers besides
T. S.

ACCOUNT of an INTERVIEW between TEESHOO LAMA and LIEUT. SAMUEL TURNER (who was appointed on an EMBASSY to TIBET,) at the MONASTERY of TERPALING; communicated in a LETTER from LIEUT. SAMUEL TURNER to the HON. JOHN MACPHERSON, Esq. GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL.

Patna, March 2, 1784.

DURING my residence in Tibet, it was an object I had much at heart to obtain an interview of the infant Teeshoo Lama; but the Emperor of China's general orders, restricting his guardians to keep him in the strictest privacy, and prohibiting indiscriminately the admission of all persons to his presence, even his votaries, who should come from a distance, appeared to me an obstacle almost insurmountable: yet, however, the Rajah, mindful of the amity subsisting between the Governor and him, and unwilling, I believe, by any act to hazard its interruption, at length consented to grant me that indulgence. As the meeting was attended with very singular and striking circumstances, I could not help noting them with most particular attention; and though the repetition of such facts, interwoven and blended as they are with superstition, may expose me to the imputation of extravagance and exaggeration, yet I should think myself reprehensible to suppress them; and while I divest myself of all prejudice, and assume the part of a faithful narrator, I hope, however tedious the detail I propose to enter into may be found, it will be received with candour, and merit the attention of those for whose perusal and information it is intended, were it only to mark a strong feature in the national character, of implicit homage to the great religious sovereign, and to instance the very uncommon, I may say almost unheard-of, effects of early tuition.

I shall, perhaps, be still more justified in making this relation, by adverting to that very extraordinary assurance the

Rajah of Teeshoo Loomboo made me but a few days before my departure from his Court, which, without further introduction, I will beg leave literally to recite.

At an interview he allowed me, after having given me my audience of leave, said he,—“I had yesterday a vision of our tutelary Deity, and to me it was a day replete with much interesting and important matter. This guardian Power, who inspires us with his illuminations on every momentous and great occasion, indulged me with a divination, from which I have collected that every thing will be well: set your heart at rest, for though a separation is about to take place between us, yet our friendship will not cease to exist; but through the favour of interposing Providence you may rest assured it will increase, and terminate eventually in that which will be for the best.”

I should have paid less regard to so strange an observation but for this reason, that however dissonant from other doctrines their positions may be found, yet I judge they are the best foundation to build our reliances upon; and superstition combining with inclination to implant such friendly sentiments in their minds, will ever constitute, the opinion having once obtained, the strongest barrier to their preservation. Opposed to the prejudices of a people, no plan can reasonably be expected to take place; agreeing with them, success must be the result.

On the 3d of December 1783 I arrived at Terpaling, situated on the summit of a high hill, and it was about noon when I entered the gates of the Monastery, which was not long since erected.

erected for the reception and education of Teeshoo Lâma. He resides in a palace in the center of the monastery, which occupies about a mile of ground in circumference, and the whole is encompassed by a wall. The several buildings serve for the accommodation of three hundred Gylongs appointed to perform religious service with Teeshoo Lâma until he shall be removed to the monastery and musnud of Teeshoo Loomboo. It is unusual to make visits either here or in Bootan on the day of arrival: we therefore rested this day, only receiving and sending messages of compliment.

On the 4th in the morning, I was allowed to visit Teeshoo Lâma, and found him placed in great form upon his musnud; on the left side stood his father and mother, on the other the officer particularly appointed to wait upon his person. The musnud is a fabrick of silk cushions piled one upon the other until the seat is elevated to the height of four feet from the floor; an embroidered silk covered the top, and the sides were decorated with pieces of silk of various colours, suspended from the upper edge and hanging down. By the particular request of Teeshoo Lâma's father, Mr. Saunders and myself wore the English dress.

I advanced, and, as is the custom, presented a white pelong handkerchief, and delivered also into the Lâma's hands the Governor's present of a string of pearls and coral, while the other things were set down before him. Having performed the ceremony of the exchange of handkerchiefs with his father and mother, we took our seats on the right of Teeshoo Lâma.

A multitude of persons, all those ordered to escort me, were admitted to his presence, and allowed to make their prostrations. The infant Lâma turned towards them, and received them all with a cheerful and significant look of complacency. His father then addressed me in the Tibet language, which was explained to me by the interpreter, that Teeshoo Lâma had been used to remain at rest until this time of the day, but he had awaked very early this morning, and could not be prevailed on to remain longer in bed; for, added he, "the English Gentlemen were arrived and he could not sleep." During the time we were in the room, I observed the Lâma's eyes were scarce ever turned

from us, and when our cups were empty of tea, he appeared uneasy, and throwing back his head, and contracting the skin of his brow, he kept making a noise, for he could not speak, until they were filled again. He took out of a golden cup, containing confections, some burnt sugar, and stretching out his arm, made a motion to his attendants to give them to me. He then sent some in like manner to Mr. Saunders, who was with me. I found myself, though visiting an infant, under the necessity of saying something; for it was hinted to me, that notwithstanding he is unable to reply, it is not to be inferred that he cannot understand. However, his incapacity of answering excused me many words, and I just briefly said, That the Governor-General, on receiving the news of his decease in China, was overwhelmed with grief and sorrow, and continued to lament his absence from the world until the cloud that had overcast the happiness of this nation by his reappearance was dispelled; and then, if possible, a greater degree of joy had taken place than he had experienced of grief on receiving the first mournful news. The Governor wished he might long continue to illumine the world with his presence, and was hopeful that the friendship which had formerly subsisted between them would not be diminished, but rather that it might become still greater than before, and that by his continuing to shew kindness to my countrymen, there might be an extensive communication between his votaries and the dependants of the British nation. The little creature turned, looking steadfastly towards me with the appearance of much attention while I spoke, and nodded with repeated but slow movements of the head, as though he understood and approved every word, but could not utter a reply. The parents, who stood by all the time, eyed their son with a look of affection, and a smile expressive of heartfelt joy at the propriety of the young Lâma's conduct. His whole regard was turned to us: he was silent and sedate, never once looking towards his parents, as if under their influence at the time: and with whatever pains his manners may have been formed so correct, yet I must own his behaviour on this occasion appeared perfectly natural and spontaneous, and not directed by any action or sign of authority.

The scene in which I was here brought

brought to take a part was too new and extraordinary, however trivial, if not absurd, as it may appear to some, not to claim from me great attention, and consequently minute remark.

Teeshoo Lâma is at this time about eighteen months of age. He did not speak a word, but made most expressive signs, and conducted himself with astonishing dignity and decorum. His complexion is of that hue which in England we should term rather brown, but not without colour. His features good, small black eyes, an animated expression of countenance, and, altogether, I thought him one of the handsomest children I had ever seen. I had but little conversation with the father. He told me he had directions to entertain me three days on account of Teeshoo Lâma, and entreated me with so much earnestness to pass another on his own account, that I could not resist complying with his request. He then invited us for to-morrow to an entertainment he proposed to make at a small distance from the monastery; which invitation having accepted, we took our leave and retired.

In the course of the afternoon I was visited by two officers of the Lâma's household, both of whom are immediately attendant on his person. They sat and conversed with me some time; enquired after Mr. Bogle, whom both of them had seen; and then remarking how extremely fortunate it was the young Lâma's having regarded us with very particular notice, observed on the very strong partiality of the former Teeshoo Lâma for the English, and that the present one often tried to utter the name of the English. I encouraged the thought, hopeful that they would teach the prejudice to strengthen with his increasing age; and they assured me, that should he, when he begins to speak, have forgot, they would early teach him to repeat the name of Hastings.

On the morning of the 6th, I again waited on Teeshoo Lâma to present some curiosities I had brought for him from Bengal. He was very much struck with a small clock, and had it held to him, watching for a long time the revolutions of the moment-hand; he admired it, but with gravity and without any childish emotion. There was nothing in the ceremony different from the first day's visit. The father

and mother were present. I staid about half an hour, and retired to return and take leave in the afternoon.

The votaries of Teeshoo Lâma already begin to flock in numbers to pay their adorations to him. Few are yet admitted to his presence. Those who come esteem it a happiness if he is but shown to them from the window, and they are able to make their prostrations before he is removed. There came to-day a party of Kilmaaks (Calmuc Tartars) for purposes of devotion, and to make their offerings to the Lâma. When I returned from visiting him, I saw them standing at the entrance of the square in front of the palace, each with his cap off, his hands being placed together, elevated and held even with his face. They remained upwards of half an hour in this attitude, their eyes fixed upon the apartment of the Lâma, and anxiety very visibly depicted in their countenances. At length, I imagine, he appeared to them, for they began altogether by lifting their hands, still closed, above their heads, then bringing them even with their faces, and after lowering them to their breasts, then separating them: to assist them in sinking and rising, they dropt upon their knees, and struck their heads against the ground. This, with the same motions, was repeated nine times. They afterwards advanced to deliver their presents, consisting of talents of gold and silver, with the products of their country, to the proper officer, who having received them, they retired apparently with much satisfaction.

Upon enquiry I learnt that offerings made in this manner are by no means unfrequent, and in reality constitute one of the most copious sources from which the Lâmas of Tibet derive their wealth.

No one thinks himself degraded by performing these humiliations. The persons I allude to, who came for this devout purpose, were attendant on a man of superior rank, that seemed to be more engrossed than the rest in the performance of the ceremony. He wore a rich satin garment lined with fox skins, and a cap with a tassel of scarlet silk flowing from the center of the crown upon the sides all round, and edged with a broad band of Siberian fur.

According to appointment, I went
in

in the afternoon to make my last visit to Teeshoo Lâma. I received his dispatches for the Governor General, and from his parents two pieces of satin for the Governor, with many compliments.

They presented me with a vest lined with lamb skins, making many assurances of a long remembrance, and observing, that at this time Teeshoo Lâma is an infant and incapable of conversing; but they hoped to see me again when he shall have become of age. I replied,

that by favour of the Lâma I might again visit this country; I looked forward with anxiety to the time when he should mount the musnud, and should then be extremely happy in the opportunity of paying my respects. After some expressions and protestations of mutual regard, my visit was concluded: I received the handkerchiefs and took my leave; and am to pursue my journey towards Bengal to-morrow at the dawn of day.

ANECDOTE OF THOMAS BRADBURY,

COMMONLY CALLED TOM BRADBURY.

THIS man was a celebrated Dissenting teacher in London in the reign of Queen Anne and her two successors. Under the former he was most noted, contriving to obtain popularity by his political discourses. He had a peculiar knack at adapting texts of Scripture to the political circumstances of the day. He had a great aversion to the amiable and ingenious Dr. Watts's Version of the Psalms, nor was he a greater admirer of his Hymns; and whenever he used to give out any one of them, it was prefaced with—"Let us sing one of Watts's *ubins*."

In the year 1720, when there was a large meeting of the Dissenting Ministers in London, the Doctor, who was a very modest man, said little: Bradbury, who was as much beyond him in front as he was behind him in genius, said—"Doctor, let *me* speak for you;" on which the other replied—"Yes, rather than speak against me."

An acquaintance of mine visited Mr. Bradbury in the latter part of his life, when it happened to be the birth-day of the late Prince of Wales. Tom generally gave audience at supper-time, and the ceremony was thus con-

ducted. On a little table lay two pocket bibles, one of which was taken up by Bradbury and the other by his daughter, and each having read a portion, one of the visiting ministers was desired to pray; they then adjourned to supper; after which Tom entertained the company with *The Roast Beef of Old England*, which, it is said, he sung better than any man in England.

On that night a curious circumstance occurred. The bells ringing, and the streets resounding with shouts of joy, Bradbury went out to see what was the cause. As soon as he had opened his door, a company of ringers came to solicit his bounty. "For what?" says the pastor.—"Why, it is the Prince of Wales's birth-day!"—"Oh," replied Tom, "I never give anything for rejoicing on his birth-day; only on his father's!"—"Aye," retorted one of the fellows, "but you know, Sir, we must honour the Son as we honour the Father."—This was in Bradbury's own style, and pleased him too much not to give them his shilling; and then he returned to his company highly entertained with the joke.

ANECDOTE OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

ABOUT three days before his death he expressed himself in the following pious terms: "Our affairs answer our desires; but I doubt God will punish me for the folly of my people, who attribute too much to

me, and esteem me as if I were their God; and he will make them shortly know and see that I am but a man: I submit to his will, and I know that he will not leave this great enterprise of mine imperfect."

LETTER V*.

THE LIFE OF BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTON.

By J. LETTICE, B. D.

AUTHOR OF "LETTERS ON A TOUR THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND."

EDINBURGH, since the revival of letters, has produced too many learned men whose lives would afford you equal entertainment and instruction, not to make the selection of one or two individuals a difficult task, and the preference an invidious one. I may add too, that this city and its celebrated University possess at present many, whose merits will furnish future Biographers with the most brilliant materials, and occasion the same difficulty which I now feel myself, to any one whose work shall not comprehend a more complete scheme of Biography than these † Letters will properly admit. To relieve myself from this perplexity, I shall find it expedient to step beyond the precincts of the capital, and to offer you the sketch of a distinguished genius from its near environs.

Sir Archibald Napier of Edenbelly, Master of the Mint under James VI. and Janet Bothwell, whose father had been one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the reign of James V. were the parents of the celebrated BARON NAPIER, who was born at Merchiston in 1550.

Having finished his academical studies in the University of St. Andrew's, where he had applied himself to philosophy, and probably to theology, he followed the example of most of his distinguished countrymen in those times, in making the tour of several parts of the continent in quest of farther improvement. After having continued some years abroad, partly in the Low Countries, and partly in France and Italy, he returned home.

His bias toward severer studies led him to that of the Mathematics with the closest application. This study, however, did not wholly engross his attention. From the time that he had been a student at St. Andrew's, where he

had heard one ‡ of its Divines discussing, in the pulpit, certain topics from the Apocalyp of St. John, with a warm and forcible application to the errors of the Papists, he had conceived a resolution of sometime turning his literary researches to these Revelations, and moreover of imparting to the world the discoveries he might make in this obscure region of the logical literature. Accordingly his first appearance, as an Author, was in a profound Comment on the Mysteries of that Book. This work is intitled, "A plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John, set down in two Treatises; the one searching and proving the true Interpretation thereof; the other applying the same paraphrastically and historically to the Text; with a Resolution of certain Doubts, moved by some well-affected Brethren; whereunto are annexed certain Oracles of Sibylla, agreeing with the Revelation, and other places of Scripture." This he published in 1593. || Dr. Mackenzie tells us, "that this performance did very much amuse all Europe, and it was immediately translated into Dutch, French, Italian and Latin; and that many were firmly persuaded of the truth of what he has advanced in his conjectures upon those visions."

Whether these Treatises maintained their reputation for any length of time, I have no authority to determine; but their credit, however great at first, probably expired at, if not before the commencement of the present Century; for the Author, in the fourteenth proposition of his first book, positively affirms, that the Day of Judgment was to happen between the year 1688 and 1700; so that Mackenzie's expression of this performance having amused all Europe, seems happily enough applied. If he had sufficient grounds for affirm-

* This Letter was immediately to have succeeded that which describes Edinburgh in the Tour.

† Letters on the Tour, according to the miscellaneous scheme at first intended.

‡ Mr. Christopher Goodman.

|| To whose biographical researches Mr. L. acknowledges himself indebted for much valuable information in this and the rest of his Lives.

ing so much in its behalf during the first years after its publication, it might well be said, that after the expiration of those twelve, in the course of which the world had been taught to expect the final consummation of all things, that Europe had indeed been amused, so far as it reposed confidence in the prediction. Prophetic interpretation is a dangerous thing to meddle with, and it is not less mortifying than strange to observe, in how many instances the vanity of the greatest men has been seduced to hazard it with no better success than in this we have produced.—The man of letters has surely no small advantage over the illiterate, inasmuch as through the medium of books he acquires a capacity of transporting himself to, and as it were of existing in, the remotest periods of time past, and of conversing with the good and the wise of former ages; but this will not satisfy him: A vain curiosity, or unaccountable ambition, often prompts him, forgetful of these privileges, to penetrate the veil of futurity in attempts to develop the mysteries of prophecy; for which, it is probable, none will ever be qualified, but by the same spirit which rapt the seers of antiquity into future times.

But that patience of thinking and investigation which failed to supply the place of the prophetic spirit, enabled the BARON NAPIER, within the proper sphere of human knowledge, to discover that important art of facilitating calculation expressed by the word *Logarithm*.

The Astronomer Royal, in the preface to his work in Baron Maseres's "*Scriptores Logarithmici*," (4to. 1791) observes, "that the improvements made by Tycho Brahe, the noble Dane, both in the theory and practice of Astronomy,

together with the determination of the true motions of the planets from his observations, by his illustrious pupil Kepler, had greatly enlarged the bounds of this science, and seemed to demand a more easy and expeditious method of calculating observations rendered capable of so much exactness, and leading to such important discoveries. BARON NAPIER was probably acquainted with these improvements in science before his invention of *Logarithms*, and stimulated thereby in the pursuit of so useful a compendium of astronomical calculation. However that may be, he applied himself to the search of this *Desideratum*, which he happily discovered without any hint or communication from any one else; no less to his own honour than to the benefit of *Astronomy*, and every branch of *Mathematics*.

The name, you will recollect, is derived from *λογος*, *ratio*, and *αριθμοι*, *numbers*. As definitions lie within the shallow waters of science, you need not be apprehensive of my venturing too near the deep, if, to convey a general idea, I add, that *Logarithms* are by some Mathematicians defined—the Indices, or Exponents of the Ratios of Numbers one to another, or a series of artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical proportion, corresponding to as many numbers proceeding in geometrical proportion*.

By this art mathematical, astronomical and scientific calculations are so wonderfully expedited, that the logarithmic tables constituted upon it, enable the calculator to arrive at those results in an hour, for which a day had scarcely sufficed by the best methods in use, prior to this invention.

Its merit was extensively known soon after its publication, and the sons of science, from the various parts of

* The definition of *Logarithms* may be more shortly expressed thus: That they are so many arithmetical progressions, answering to the same number of geometrical ones. It must however be confessed, that neither of these definitions, although just so far as they go, are sufficiently comprehensive for all the cases of this science; as it will be found by those who consult the logarithmic tables, that they do not all proceed in an arithmetical progression, nor the numbers they answer to in a geometrical one.

Dr. Wallis, in his *History of Algebra*, calls *Logarithms*, the *Indexes of the Ratios of Numbers to one another*. Dr. Halley, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 216, says, they are the exponents of the ratios of unity to numbers. Mr. Cotes, in his "*Harmonia Mensurarum*," calls them the numerical measures of ratios. But all these definitions fall short of the clear notion of *Logarithms*.

Mr. Maclaurin, in his *Treatise of Fluxions*, has explained the nature and genesis of *Logarithms* agreeably to the notion of their first inventor, the subject of the present biographical sketch.

Europe, offered the homage of their eulogies to the genius of its author. He who shortens the road to any truly desirable object deserves the gratitude of mankind.

This most useful discovery afforded satisfaction, or rather the sincerest joy to all the more enlightened mathematicians and professors of arithmetic science in that age. Henry Briggs, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, could scarcely think or converse of any thing else but Merchiston's discovery. He made two journeys from Oxford on purpose to visit the author, and to confer with him on the subject of the "*Caron Mirabilis Logarithmorum*," first published by our author in 1614. The Oxford Professor derived so much advantage from these interviews, that, with the assistance of Oughtred, he published, a few years after, in London*, his "*Arithmetica Logarithmica*," in which the original method was rendered more compendious. Succeeding Mathematicians, and particularly Dr. Halley, contributed such improvements as gave new facility to its operations.

The Baron of Merchiston continued to prosecute his mathematical studies; and, in the year 1617, published his "*Rhabdologia, seu Numerationis, per Virgulas Libri Duo; cum Appendice, &c.*"† The principal design of this publication was to instruct merchants, gentlemen, and persons not supposed adepts in arithmetical knowledge, in the most expeditious way of performing the multiplication and division of large sums, by the use of certain quadrangular columns, or rods, called from the author Napier's

Bones, the instrument being first made of that substance. It consists of five rods, plates, or lamellæ, which may be constructed of any hard materials, of an oblong form, and divided into nine small squares; each of which is resolved into two triangles by diagonal lines. On these squares is exhibited, in figures, his popular and ingenious scheme of calculation. But for an ocular representation, worth an hundred verbal descriptions, I would recommend those unacquainted with it, to any of our mathematical instrument-makers, who generally, I believe, accompany it with a short scheme of instructions concerning its use.

The Baron ‡ Napier was twice married. His first Lady was the daughter of Sir James Stirling of Kier. Archibald, the only issue of this marriage, mentioned by Mackenzie, inherited some portion of his father's learning, was promoted to offices of high honour under James VI. and Charles I. and in 1627 advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Napier. The Baron's second marriage was with Agnes Chifelholm of Cromlix; by whom he had five sons and as many daughters. Robert, his second son by this Lady, published, at Edinburgh, in 1619, his father's posthumous works, consisting of three Latin Treatises relating to Logarithms and Spherical Trigonometry.

The Baron of Merchiston died in 1617, not long after the publication of his *Rhabdologia*, at the age of sixty-seven. As I can find no particulars of his moral character,* I have nothing more to contribute towards your entertainment relative to him.

* 1624.

† Two Books of *Rhabdology*, or of Numeration, performed by the means of certain small rods, with an Appendix, &c. &c.

‡ Some English Writers, says Baron Maseres, mistaking the import of the term Baron, have called this celebrated person Lord Napier a Scotch Nobleman. He was not, indeed, a Peer of Scotland; but the Peerage of Scotland informs us, that he was of a very antient, honourable, and illustrious family; that his ancestors, for many generations, had been possessed of sundry Baronies, and amongst others, of the Barony of Merchiston; which descended to him by the death of his father in 1608. Mr. Briggs therefore very properly styles him "*Baro de Merchistonio*." Now, according to Skene's "*De Verborum Significatione*," in this realm (of Scotland) he is called "ane Barrone, quha haldis his landes immediatellie in chiefe of the King, and hes power of pit and gallows," "*fossa et furca*," quhilk was first institute and granted by King Malcolm, quha gave power to the Barrones to ave ane pit quhairin wemen, condemned for theft, suld be drowned, and ane gallows, whereupon men-thieves and trespassowres suld be hanged, conforme to the doome given in the Bayrone Court thereanent."

TABLE TALK;

OR,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Vol. XXIV. Page 334.)

ROUBILLIAC.

THIS great Statuary, being on a visit in Wiltshire, happened to take a walk in a Church-yard near Bow-wood, just as the congregation was coming out of church; and meeting with old Lord S—— (though perfect strangers to one another), they entered into a conversation which ended in an invitation to dinner. When dinner was announced, and the company all seated at table, Roubilliac discovered a fine Antique bust of one of the Roman Emperresses, which stood over a side-table, when immediately running to it with a degree of enthusiastic admiration, he exclaimed, "Good G--d, what an air! What a pretty mouth! — What a *tout ensemble!* &c. &c." The company began to stare at one another for some time, and Roubilliac regained his seat; but instead of eating his dinner, or scarcely shewing the least attention to any thing that was said to him, he every now and then broke out into exclamations in praise of the bust. The company by this time, concluding he was mad, began to sink away one by one till Lord S—— was almost left totally alone.—This determined his Lordship to be a little more particular, and he now for the first time asked him his name.——"My name!" says the other; "What, do you not know me then? My name is Roubilliac."—"I beg your pardon, Sir," says his Lordship—"I now feel that I should have known you."—Then calling on the Company, who had only retired to the next room, "Ladies and Gentlemen, you may come in; this is no absolute madman.—This is M. Roubilliac, the greatest Statuary of his day.—and only occasionally mad in the admiration of his art."

Great PARTS to madness sure are near allied,

And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

A SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF
THE LATE SIR JOSEPH YATES.

(Written immediately after his death, but never before published.)

The late Sir Joseph Yates, who died one of the Judges of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas, early attached himself to the study of the English laws, not as the generality of Students do, either from the appointment of parents-- or the mere motives of drawing pecuniary resources from the profession --- but from the more liberal principle of grounding himself in a science which principally appeared important to him, from being capable of defending the lives, the properties and liberties of individuals.

With this open and enlarged turn of mind, he pursued his studies with a perseverance and precision very exemplary; the profession repaid his researches, by storing his mind with that general knowledge of the English laws which rarely fails to the lot of the greatest talents. His invincible modesty, however, repelled him from the sufficient notice of the public for many years, till at last the reputed justice of his opinions, and the integrity of his character, procured him a coif, and from this situation he was soon after promoted to one of the seats in the King's Bench.

In this character he always conducted himself with a dignity and impartiality that reflected honour even on that respectable situation. The rights of the subject and the dignity of the crown were never explained by him from *will* or *favouritism*, but by the established language of the law; and the steady impartial observance of it formed the invariable rule of his conduct.

His Charges to Juries were not the Charges of an Asiatic Cadi, delivering his own will, but the Charges of a British Judge in a land of liberty, and will be remembered for many years with pleasure by the lovers of law, freedom, and sound oratory. In these he appeared the guardian of the people, and distributed justice so liberally and conscientiously, that the losing party, whilst they felt the sentence, could not refrain from making every kind of acknowledgement to the Judge.

Though universal in his knowledge of the laws, his *forte* lay confessedly in special pleadings, in which he was, perhaps, the most minutely acquainted of any lawyer of his time. Sensible therefore that his talents led him

him this way (and 'tis likewise said, occasioned by some little difference with his Chief, the late Lord Mansfield), on the resignation of Judge Clive, he solicited to change from the King's Bench to the Common Pleas, in which he succeeded, but did not live long to enjoy it; for being naturally of a sickly constitution, he died soon after, thereby depriving the world of one of the greatest Judges of that Court England perhaps ever boasted of.

His character as a Lawyer, though so particularly marked for knowledge and candour, was by no means diminished as a Gentleman. His intimate knowledge of the arts and sciences, a fine natural taste, joined to an uncommon philanthropy of temper, engaged him not only the esteem but the ardent admiration of his friends and acquaintances, and when he died left a chasm in their friendships, which can scarcely be filled up but by a recollection of what he was.

SIR FRANCIS BLAKE DELAVAL.

(*A Sketch of his Character.*)

Sir Francis was born with superior advantages of person and fortune. The former was early and uniformly through life at the devotion of the Ladies; the latter was alternately employed as an engine of dissipation and generosity. In modern honour and modern gallantry he at least vied with the contemporary youths of Europe; and if importing foreign pleasures with the invention of English fashions could render him a Patriot, he surpassed the most sanguine of his time. However his gallantries might be formed upon principles of love, his marriages favoured more of interest, nor was too much respect and attention thrown into that state to alleviate its disappointments.

Had he lived in the Court of Nero, he in all probability would have participated the first honours; not that he possessed a grain of his cruelty, but from being inspirited with an ambition for the same amusements: he would have rode with him as a Charioteer, saddled with him as a Musician, ambled

with him as a Buffoon, and strutted with him as a Player.

Though indolent in business, he was active in his pleasures; and so strongly did he possess the spirit of *Notoriety*, that at times he would exhibit his talents as an Actor, a Pedestrian, a Slight-of-Hand Man, and a Mathematician. Nor in point of abilities did he expose himself in those attempts; his mind was vigorous and impulsive, and, when rightly disposed, could make considerable advances to perfection.

Without being a close reasoner, he was a most agreeable companion, abounded in anecdote, and excelled in narration. He was likewise quick in his replies, to which last character Lord Chatham himself could bear witness *. His early and long acquaintance with Foote cultivated his talents for *pun* and *bon-mot*, the former of which he excelled in, but in the latter made too many attempts to be eminently successful. He was however, on the whole, a most agreeable man in society, which character he heightened by generosity, affability, politeness, and good nature, nor was he perhaps ever intentionally any man's enemy but his own.

Let those therefore who dislike this picture on the whole, ask themselves whether, under the temptation of such a person, such a fortune, and such a vivacity of constitution, they would have left behind them one more perfect.

He died suddenly at Lord Mexborough's table, in the year 1772.

MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM.

To the well-known systematic liberalities of this excellent man, he added a custom so useful and praise-worthy, that we would recommend it to every man of fortune in the kingdom. It was as follows:

When he walked out in a morning, during his visits to Wentworth Castle, he used regularly to put change of a guinea into his pocket, consisting of mil-lings, sixpences, and halfpence, which he always made a rule to give away in little charities before his return. Being one day asked by a friend about this

* Some time after Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt) had changed his political sentiments in regard to the protection of Hanover, in the course of replying to something said by Sir Francis in the House of Commons, he threw out some sarcastical expressions on him for his *appearing on the Stage*: Sir Francis, in his reply, very coolly remarked, that the charge was true; youth and whim led him *once* to amuse himself in that way, but he could safely lay his hand upon his heart and say, *he never acted but one part.*

custom, he said, "that in these walks he often saw some little actions, amongst children as well as men, that ought to be rewarded on the spot, as well as a great deal of misery that ought to be instantly relieved. Upon the whole," continued his Lordship, "I am confident it does good, and I am sure it gives me a great deal of pleasure."

LATE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.

The following little anecdote exhibits perhaps as true a trait of the general character of this extraordinary and versatile woman, as can be given.

When she was last at Vienna, she wanted very much to get the confidence and protection of the Emperor, and for this purpose cultivated the acquaintance of an English Gentleman of very respectable knowledge and character, who was much honoured with his Imperial Majesty's conversation. One day in a private conversation with this Gentleman, she was telling him in a very eloquent and pathetic manner the whole history of her law-suit in England, which she called a persecution of the most cruel kind, and every now and then dissolved into tears during the narration. The Gentleman, feeling himself very much affected with her story, said every thing he could to console her, and promised in due time to communicate the hardship of her case to the Emperor; when looking at her watch, he in an instant started from her chair, and running towards a window at the lower end of the room, darkened by a long curtain, she began in the most altered tone of voice, look, and spirits, to cry out "Old clothes, old clothes, marches, maulk," &c. &c. The Gentleman, thunder-struck with such a metamorphosis of character, thought she was mad, and on that account was running towards

the door, when stopping him she explained with great *sang froid* the occasion of her conduct. "I have got a parrot (says she) behind that curtain, which I am in the habit at a certain hour of teaching the Cries of London. It is now the time of giving him his lesson, and if I should omit it (such is the nature of these birds), I could never gain his attention for the whole day." Saying this, she drew back the curtain, and discovered the parrot just beginning to con over his lesson; which being ended, the Duchess resumed the narration of her persecution in the same tone of voice and distressful manner she first set out with.

HANDEL.

A Music-seller of the name of Lowe having seen a musical instrument in some of the churches of French Flanders called "a Serpent," bought one, and having learnt to perform on it, on his return to England got it strongly recommended to Handel to introduce it in his Messiah. Handel withstood the solicitation for some time, as looking upon his own musick to want no such assistance: at last, being much pressed, he appointed a morning for Lowe to perform on it. He accordingly attended, but whether from the want of skill, the original defect of the instrument, or the awe of practising before so great a master, Lowe could do very little to the satisfaction of either Handel or the audience. Handel bore it for some time with evident signs of perturbation; at last he could hold out no longer, but bawled in an angry tone, "Were did you buy dat dere damned instrument?" "At Lisle, Sir," said the man in a trembling voice. "At the Garden of Eden you mean," (says Handel) "for by gar it is nothing more or less than the damned old Serpent himself."

LETTER FROM DAVID HUME, ESQ. TO ADAM SMITH, ESQ.

London, April 12, 1759.

"I OW E you thanks for the agreeable present of your "Theory." WEDDERBURN* and I made presents of our copies to such of our acquaintances as we thought good judges, and proper to spread the reputation of the book. I sent one to the DUKE OF ARGYLE, to LORD LYTTLETON, HORACE

WALPOLE, SOAME JENYNS, and BURKE, an Irish Gentleman who wrote lately a very pretty Treatise on the Sublime. Millar desired my permission to send one in your name to DR. WAREURTON. I have delayed writing to you till I could tell you something of the success of the book, and could prognosticate with some probability

* The present Lord High Chancellor. *Editor.*

whether it should be finally damned to oblivion, or should be registered in the Temple of Immortality. Though it has been published only a few weeks, I think there appear already such strong symptoms, that I can almost venture to foretell its fate. It is in short this—But I have been interrupted in my letter by a foolish impertinent visit of one who has lately come from Scotland. He tells me, that the University of Glasgow intend to declare ROVER's office vacant upon his going abroad with Lord Hope. I question not but you will have our friend FERGUSON in your eye, in case another project for procuring him a place in the University of Edinburgh should fail. FERGUSON has very much polished and improved his *Treatise on Refinement**, and with some amendments it will make an admirable book, and discovers an elegant and singular genius. "The Epigoniad †," I hope, will do; but it is somewhat uphill work. As I doubt not but you consult the Reviews sometimes, at present you will see in the Critical Review a Letter ‡ upon that Poem, and I desire you to employ your conjectures in finding out the author. Let me see a sample of your skill in knowing hands by your guessing at the person. I am afraid of Lord Kaimes's Law Tracts. A man might as well think of making a fine sauce by a mixture of wormwood and aloes, as an agreeable composition by joining metaphysics and Scotch law. However, the book I believe has merit, though few people will take the pains of diving into it. But to return to your book, and its success in this town, I must tell you—A plague of interruptions! I ordered myself to be denied, and yet here is one that has broke in upon me again. He is a man of letters, and we have had a good deal of literary conversation. You told me that you was curious of literary anecdotes, and therefore I shall inform you of a few that have come to my knowledge. I believe I have mentioned to you already Helvetius's book

De l'Esprit. It is worth your reading, not for its philosophy, which I do not highly value, but for its agreeable composition. I had a letter from him a few days ago, wherein he tells me that my name was much oftener in the manuscript, but that the Censor of Books at Paris obliged him to strike it out. Voltaire has lately published a small work called *Candide, ou l'Optimisme*. I shall give you a detail of it.—But what is all this to my book? say you.—My dear Mr. Smith, have patience: compose yourself to tranquillity: shew yourself a philosopher in practice as well as profession: think on the emptiness, and rashness, and futility of the common judgments of men; how little they are regulated by reason in any subject, much more in philosophical subjects, which so far exceed the comprehension of the vulgar.

——— Non si quid turbida Roma,
Elevet, accedas: examenve improbum in illa
Castiges trutina: nec se quæiveris extra:

A wise man's kingdom is in his own breast; or, if he ever looks farther, it will only be to the judgment of a select few, who are free from prejudices, and capable of examining his work. Nothing indeed can be a stronger presumption of falsehood than the approbation of the multitude; and PHOCION, you know, always suspected himself of some blunder, when he was attended with the applauses of the populace.

"Supposing therefore that you have duly prepared yourself for the worst of all these reflections, I proceed to tell you the melancholy news that your book has been very unfortunate; for the public seem disposed to applaud it extremely. It was looked for by the foolish people with some impatience; and the mob of literati are beginning already to be very loud in its praises. Three Bishops called yesterday at Millar's shop in order to buy copies, and ask questions about the author. The BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH || said he had passed the evening in a company

* Since published under the title of "An Essay on the History of Civil Society."

† The Epigoniad, an Epic Poem by William Wilkie, published at Edinburgh, 12mo. 1757. In the second edition it was altered and enlarged, but did not do, to adopt Mr. Hume's language. *Editor*.

‡ See Critical Review, April 1759, p. 323. This Letter was written by Mr. Hume himself. *Editor*.

|| Dr. Richard Terrick, afterwards Bishop of London. *Editor*.

where he heard it extolled above all books in the world. The DUKE OF ARGYLE is more decisive than he uses to be in its favour. I suppose he either considers it as an exotic, or thinks the author will be serviceable to him in the Glasgow Elections. LORD LYTTELTON says that ROBERTSON, and SMITH, and BOWER*, are the glories of English literature. OSWALD† protests he does not know whether he has reaped more instruction or entertainment from it. But you may easily judge what reliance can be put on his judgment, who has been engaged all his life in public business, and who never sees any faults in his friends. Millican exults, and brags that two-thirds of the edition are already sold, and that he is now sure of success. You see what a son of the earth that is, to value books only by the profit they bring him. In that view I believe it may prove a very good book.

"CHARLES TOWNSEND, who passes for the cleverest fellow in England, is so taken with the performance, that he said to OSWALD he would put the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH under the au-

thor's care, and would make it worth his while to accept of that charge. As soon as I heard this, I called on him twice, with a view of talking with him about the matter, and of convincing him of the propriety of sending that young nobleman to Glasgow; for I could not hope that he could offer you any terms which would tempt you to renounce your Professorship: but I missed him. MR. TOWNSEND passes for being a little uncertain in his resolutions; so perhaps you need not build much on this folly.

"In recompence for so many mortifying things, which nothing but truth could have extorted from me, and which I could easily have multiplied to a greater number, I doubt not but you are so good a Christian as to return good for evil, and to flatter my vanity by telling me, that all the godly in Scotland abuse me for my account of JOHN KNOX and the Reformation. I suppose you are glad to see my paper end, and that I am obliged to conclude with

"Your humble servant,
"DAVID HUME."

In the NOTES of Mr. CHRISTIAN COMMENTARIES, observing on the Title of PREROGATIVE and FORFEITURE, there is a CURIOUS ARGUMENT of LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DYER on the following

on the late JUDGE BLACKSTONE's the Title of PREROGATIVE and FORFEITURE of LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DYER on the following

"IF a joint tenant of any chattel interest commits suicide, the right to the whole chattel becomes vested in the King." This was decided after much solemn and subtle argument in the 3d Eliz. This case is reported by Plowd. 262 Eng. ed. Sir James Hale, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and his wife, were joint tenants of a term for years. Sir James drowned himself, and was found *felo de se*. And it was held that the term did not survive to the wife, but that Sir James's interest was forfeited to the King by the felony, and that it consequently drew the wife's interest along with it. The argument of Lord Chief Justice Dyer is remarkable and curious: "The felony (says he) is attributed to the act, which act is always done by a living man, and in his life-time, as my Brother Brown said, for he said Sir James Hale was dead. And how came he to his death? It may be answered, by drownings. And who drowned him?

Sir James Hale. And when did he drown him? In his life-time. So that Sir James Hale being alive, caused Sir James Hale to die, and the act of the living man was the death of the dead man:—and then for this offence it is reasonable to punish the living man, who committed the offence, and not the dead man. But how can he be said to be punished alive, when the punishment comes after his death? Sir, this can be done no other way but by divesting out of him, from the time of the act done in his life-time, which was the cause of his death, the title and property of those things which he had in his life time."

This must have been a Case of notoriety in the time of Shakespeare; and it is not improbable that he intended to ridicule this legal logic by the reasoning of the grave-digger in Hamlet, upon the drowning of Ophelia. See Sir J. Hawkins's Note in Steevens's edition.
E. V. G.

* It appears by this circumstance that the controversy relative to Bower had made no alteration in his Lordship's opinion of that author. *Editor.*

† James Oswald, Esq. He had been school-fellow with Dr. Smith. *Editor.*

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R M A Y 1795.

Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

A View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. Second Edition. In Two Volumes 8vo. 12s. Faulder, New Bond-street. 1794.

IT is very satisfactory to the friends of Christianity that its advocates have multiplied with its foes, and, whenever an adversary has stood forward distinguished either by skill or reputation, that some champion has unexpectedly arisen, and combated with transcendent praise in its defence. To the Hobbes's and the Spinoza's of former days we are indebted for Stenhus, the learned Huet, and Grotius; and the Author of the work before us may very safely be matched against a host of the disciples of Hume, Rousseau, and Voltaire.

It is a peculiar recommendation of the present undertaking, that it rests on the solid basis of general Christianity, and employs no arguments which will not be readily admitted by every genuine believer. What he declares upon this topic, towards the conclusion of his book, is very judicious and important, and we shall consider it particularly in another place.

An author derives from this method many material advantages. His volumes will find their way to scepticism and infidelity, amongst whatever denomination of Christians they may happen to lurk; and the best arguments which the Church has any where employed in vindication of the common cause, may thus be called forth and embattled in its support. To the Romanists recourse may be had for Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, in which, for obvious reasons, they have excelled all other theologians; for argumentative and logical reasoning, the writers of the Reformed Churches may

be consulted; for the refinements of metaphysical disquisition, we may examine the works of the philosophical Christians of the earlier ages; and those of the German and English divines of modern times, for the niceties of Hellenistic and Hebrew literature. There is another benefit of the social kind to be derived from this general mode of defence of the Christian faith. While we dwell only on our differences, we are apt to forget that we have a common point of union; but should our attention be strongly directed to that object, we shall more easily believe that we have seldom disagreed.

The *View of the Evidences of Christianity* is divided, as the title-page sets forth, into Three Parts. In the First the author treats of the direct historical evidence of our religion, and wherein it is distinguished from the evidence alleged for other miracles; in the Second he discusses the auxiliary evidences of Christianity; and the last comprises a brief consideration of some popular objections.

Part the First fills the whole of the first volume in this edition; and after some preparatory considerations on the *antecedent credibility of miracles*, is occupied in demonstrating the two following propositions: First, *that there is satisfactory evidence, that many professing to be original witnesses of the Christian miracles, passed their lives in labours, dangers, and sufferings, voluntarily undertaken in attestation of the accounts which they delivered, and solely in consequence of their belief of those accounts; and that they also submitted,*

from the same motive, to new rules of conduct. Secondly, that there is not satisfactory evidence, that persons pretending to be original witnesses of any other similar miracles have acted in the same manner, in attestation of the accounts which they delivered, and solely in consequence of their belief of the truth of those accounts.

The first of these propositions is considered in ten chapters, and the second in two; of which the latter chapter contains some specific instances of what is generally demonstrated in the former. In the ten chapters which are dedicated to the proof of the first proposition, Dr. Paley adduces evidence of the sufferings of the first propagators of Christianity—from the nature of the case,—from prophane testimony,—from the Scriptures and other ancient Christian writings, which prove these sufferings both directly and indirectly: he shews farther, that the story was miraculous for which their sufferings were endured; that it was in the main the story which we now have, as is clear both from indirect considerations, and from the authority of our historical Scriptures.

The authenticity of these Scriptures is examined in nine sections, which are an abridgement of Dr. Lardner's "*Credibility of the Gospel*;" from which our author, as he tells in a note, has freely extracted, and done little more himself than arrange and select.

In the second volume Dr. P. enters upon the other two divisions of his subject. Of the auxiliary evidences of Christianity he treats in nine Chapters, which consider, in succession, *Prophecy*; the *Morality of the Gospel*; the *Candour* of the Writers of the New Testament; the *Identity*, the *Originality of Christ's Character*; the *Conformity* of the facts occasionally mentioned or referred to in Scripture with the state of things in those times, as represented by foreign and independent accounts; *undesigned coincidences*; the *History of the Resurrection*; and the propagation of Christianity.

A brief Consideration of some popular Objections concludes the work. Our author treats, in this part of his subject, of the discrepancies between the several Gospels;—of erroneous opinions imputed to the Apostles;—of the connection of Christianity with the Jewish History;—of the rejection of Christianity;—of the miracles being not so fully and

frequently appealed to, as might have been expected by the Christian writers themselves;—of the want of universality in our religion;—and of its supposed effects on the conduct of mankind.

This vast field of theological disquisition is beheld from a very small spot; and therefore each part is not so minutely delineated as its importance may appear to deserve. That every thing really momentous in such a subject can be contained in two octavo volumes, neither bulky nor closely printed, no considerate reader will imagine. On the other hand, there never was so popular a work, the celebrated Defence of Christianity by Grotius not excepted, which contained more weighty and interesting instruction.

The beginning and the conclusion of the first volume, and the two last chapters of the second, are the principal parts of this undertaking in which the author has exerted his own original and vigorous genius. Too much indeed cannot easily be said in their praise; and what he writes towards the end of the work, on the subject of an immaterial principle, has been thought one of the best instances of union between the philosophical and the sublime, which the English language supplies.

The position with which our author sets out in his preparatory considerations is so evident and moderate, that no candid and intelligent mind will hesitate to admit it. He asserts that the miracles of Christianity are not so violently improbable, so contradictory to what we already believe of the divine power, that they ought to be rejected at first sight, by whatever strength or complication of evidence they may be attested. To this length does a modern objection to miracles go, viz. that no human testimony can in any case render them credible. Now it seems an answer to the whole difficulty, that if there be a revelation, there must be miracles; and that, under the circumstances in which the human species are placed, a revelation is not improbable, or not improbable in any great degree.

More completely to repel this favourite objection of the Scottish philosopher, that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false, Dr. P. limits with acuteness and precision the phrases that are included in these propositions. The narrative of a fact, he observes, is, strictly speaking,

ing, then only contrary to experience, when the fact is related to have existed at a time and place, at which time and place we being present did not perceive it to exist.

There is indeed another sense in which the terms *contrary to experience* may be used, viz. that of not having ourselves experienced anything similar to the thing related, or such things not being generally experienced by others; though this is properly, as our author justly observes, not a contradiction of experience, but a want of it. But can it be supposed, that admitting miracles to have been wrought upon the first promulgation of Christianity, when nothing but miracles could decide its authority, that such miracles would be repeated so often and in so many places as to become objects of general experience?

Dr. P. in the statement which he gives of the *direct evidence* of the sufferings of the first propagators of Christianity, has a remark on the disinterestedness of their conduct which we do not remember to have seen before. By the custody and management of the public funds, they had a tempting opportunity of making a gain of their converts; as some of the wealthy members, intending to contribute their fortunes to the common support of the society, sold their possessions, and laid down the prices at the Apostles' feet. Yet so undesirous were they of the advantage which that confidence afforded, that we find they very soon disposed of the trust, by putting it into the hands, not of friends of their own, but of stewards formally elected for the purpose by the society at large. He farther argues, from the words of St. Peter, in censuring Ananias for his gross prevarication, that the generosity which cast private property into the public stock was entirely voluntary, and not required by the Apostles as an indispensable law of Christianity.

It is a just but very curious observation, that the events recorded of the Apostles are related without the smallest discoverable propensity in the historian to magnify the fortitude or exaggerate the sufferings of his party. When they fled for their lives, he tells us. When the Churches had rest, he remarks it. When the people took their part, he does not leave it without notice. When the apostles were carried a second time before the Sanhedrim, he

is careful to observe that they were brought without violence. When milder counsels were suggested, he gives us the author of the advice, and the speech which contained it. When, in consequence of this advice, the Rulers contented themselves with threatening the Apostles, and commanding them to be beaten with stripes, without urging at that time the persecution farther, the historian candidly and distinctly records their forbearance. When therefore, in other instances, he states heavier persecutions, or actual martyrdoms, it is reasonable to believe that he states them because they were true.

Of the remarkable passage in Josephus which relates to Jesus Christ, and the authenticity of which has been controverted, our author observes, that it may with great reason be contended, either that the passage is genuine, or that the silence of Josephus was *designed*. For since Tacitus, Suetonius, and Pliny, the latest of whom wrote his celebrated Epistle not more than thirty years after the publication of Josephus's History, spoke of the Christians as a very numerous body, and that the superstition had spread not only over Judea, but had reached Rome also, it can hardly be believed that the religion, and the transaction upon which it was founded, were too obscure to engage the attention of Josephus, or to obtain a place in his History. Perhaps he did not know how to represent the business, and disposed of his difficulties by passing it over in silence. Be, however, the fact, or the cause of the omission in Josephus, what it may, no other or different history of the subject has been given by him, or is pretended to have been given.

There are two remarks in the ninth Chapter, the third remark and the fifth, respecting the *authenticity* or *genuineness* of the Gospels (for our author does not seem to distinguish between these two expressions, though they are generally distinguished by Divines), which for their force and truth deserve to be cited in the very words of the Writer.

"Why should we question the genuineness of these books? Is it for that they contain accounts of supernatural events? I apprehend that this, at the bottom, is the real though secret cause of our hesitation about them; for had the writings inscribed with the names of Matthew and John related

nothing but ordinary history, there would have been no more doubt whether these writings were theirs, than there is concerning the acknowledged works of Josephus or Philo. that is, there would have been no doubt at all. Now it ought to be considered that this reason, however it may apply to the credit which is given to a writer's judgement or veracity, affects the question of genuineness very indirectly. The works of Bede exhibit many wonderful relations; but who, for that reason, doubts that they were written by Bede? The same of a multitude of other authors. To which may be added, that we ask no more for our books than what we allow to other books in some sort similar to ours. We do not deny the genuineness of the Koran. We admit that the History of Apollonius Tyanæus, purporting to be written by Philostratus, was really written by Philostratus."

Again: "If the ascription of the Gospels to their respective authors had been arbitrary or conjectural, they would have been ascribed to more eminent men. This observation holds concerning the three first Gospels, the reputed authors of which were enabled, by their situation, to obtain true intelligence, and were likely to deliver an honest account of what they knew, but were persons not distinguished in the history by extraordinary marks of notice or commendation. Of the Apostles, I hardly know any one of whom less is said than of Matthew, or of whom the little that is said is less calculated to magnify his character. Of Mark nothing is said in the Gospels; and what is said of any person of that name in the Acts and in the Epistles, in no part bestows praise or eminence upon him. The name of Luke is mentioned only in St. Paul's Epistles, and that very transiently. The judgment, therefore, which assigned these writings to these authors, proceeded, it may be presumed, upon proper knowledge and evidence, and not upon a voluntary choice of names."

What is observed in the Sixth Section of this Chapter concerning the *Syriac* version of the New Testament, though very well known to the Learned, is of so much importance to the question of the authenticity of the Gospels, that we wish to repeat it here. This translation appears to have been used all along by the inhabitants of

Syria, bears many internal marks of high antiquity, is supported in its pretensions by the uniform tradition of the East, and confirmed by the discovery of many very ancient manuscripts in the libraries of Europe. A copy of this translation sent into Europe about 200 years ago by a Bishop of Antioch contains all our books, except the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third of John, and the Revelations. But in this collection, no other book beside what is in ours appears ever to have had a place; and the text, though preserved in a remote country, differs from ours in nothing that is important.

It is a forcible argument for the authenticity of the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the thirteen Epistles of St. Paul, the First Epistle of John, and the First of Peter, that they were received without doubt by those who doubted concerning the other books, and had therefore made the authenticity of their Scriptures a subject of consideration and enquiry: they hesitated where there was reason for hesitation. Jerome records of Caius, a presbyter of Rome near the year 200, that reckoning up thirteen Epistles of St. Paul, he says the fourteenth, which is inscribed to the Hebrews, is not his; and then Jerome adds, "With the Romans to this day it is not looked upon as St. Paul's." Origen, about twenty years after Caius, quoting the Epistle to the Hebrews, observes, that some might dispute the authority of that Epistle, and proceeds to quote, as *undoubted* books of Scripture, the Gospel of St. Matthew, the Acts of the Apostles, and Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians. Dionysius of Alexandria, in the year 247, doubts concerning the Book of Revelation, whether it was written by St. John; yet he uses and collates the four Gospels in a manner which shews that he entertained not the smallest suspicion of their authority. Eusebius lastly speaks of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles as uncontradicted, uncontested, and acknowledged by all; and places them in opposition not only to those writings which were spurious in our sense of that term, but to those which were controverted, and even to those which were well known and approved by many, yet doubted of by some.

Dr. P. in proceeding to the proof of the second proposition of the First Part

of his work, *that there is not satisfactory evidence, that persons pretending to be original witnesses of any other similar miracles have acted in the same manner as the Apostles*, begins with stating the extent of his own belief in miraculous accounts. "If, says he, the Reformers in the time of Wickliff or of Luther, if Whitfield or Wesley in our own times, or, lastly, if the late Mr. Howard had undertaken his labours and journeys in attestation and in consequence of a clear and sensible miracle, I should have believed him. Or if Socrates had professed to perform public miracles at Athens; if his friends Phædo, Cebes, Crito, Simmias, together with Plato and many of his followers, had at the hazard of their lives, and the certain expence of their ease and tranquillity, gone about Greece, after his death, to publish and propagate his miracles and doctrines; and if these things had come to our knowledge in the same way as that in which the life of Socrates is now transmitted to us, through the hands of his companions and friends, I should have believed this likewise. My faith would be much confirmed, if the effects of the transaction *remained*; more especially if a change had been wrought, at the time, in the opinion and conduct of such numbers, as to lay the foundation of a system of doctrines, which had since overpread the greatest part of the civilized world."

In comparing the evidence for the Christian miracles with what may be brought into competition with them, our author mentions two classes of distinctions which he wishes to propose; one class relating to the proof, and one to the miracles themselves.

With respect to the *proof*, he lays out of the case—First, All accounts of supernatural events found only in histories by some ages posterior to the transaction. Secondly, Accounts of what passed in one country, published in another at a distance from it, without any proof that such accounts were known and received at home. Thirdly, *Transient* rumours. Fourthly, Naked or solitary records. Fifthly, Want of particularity in names, dates, places, and circumstances. Sixthly, Such stories of miracles as require only an *otiose* assent; stories upon which nothing depends, in which no interest is involved, nothing is to be done or changed in consequence of believing them. Seventhly, All accounts are to be laid

out of the case, which come merely in *affirmance* of opinions already formed. These stories are easily accepted, when they fall in with principles already fixed, or with the public sentiments, which would not be attempted to be produced in the face of enemies, in opposition to reigning tenets or favourite prejudices. Accordingly it has been observed, that Popish miracles happen only in Popish countries.

With respect to the distinctions of great moment in the question, which relate to the miracles themselves, the following ought carefully to be retained. 1. It is not necessary to admit as a miracle what can be resolved into a *false perception*. Of this nature was the demon of Socrates, and the visions of St. Anthony. 2. We are not to bring into the comparison what may be called *tentative* miracles; that is, where, out of a great number of trials, some succeed. This observation is applicable to the ancient oracles and auguries, to the cures wrought by relics, and at the tombs of Saints. 3. We may dismiss from the question all accounts in which, allowing the fact to be true, it still remains doubtful whether a miracle were wrought. This is the case with the History of the Thundering Legion, the extraordinary obstructions to the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem by Julian, the fragrant smell at the martyrdom of Polycarp, Constantine's dream, &c. Dr. P. adds a fourth head of objection, where the account may be suspected of *exaggeration*;—this seems however, in strictness, to belong to the third.

Our author admits that some of the miracles recorded in the New Testament fall within one or other of the exceptions here assigned: he asserts, however, that they are united with other miracles to which none of the same exceptions extend, and that their credibility stands upon this union. Thus, some of Christ's miracles were *momentary*; as the transfiguration, the appearance and voice from heaven at his baptism, a voice from the clouds upon one appearance afterwards, and some others. But this is the case not with all the miracles ascribed to Christ, nor with the greatest part, nor with many. Whatever force therefore there may be in the objection, we have numerous miracles which are free from it.

In the second Chapter Dr. P. considers,

siders those particular instances which Mr. Hume has chosen to confront the miracles of the New Testament, and which therefore may be regarded as the strongest which the history of the world could supply to the enquiries of a very acute and learned adversary. They are the three following.

1. The cure of a blind and of a lame man at Alexandria by the Emperor Vespasian. 2. The restoration of a

limb of an attendant at a Spanish church, as told by Cardinal de Retz, 3. The cures said to be performed at the tomb of the Abbé Paris. These our author very accurately and candidly examines, and proves wholly unworthy to be placed in competition with the miracles of Christianity.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794. By Æneas Anderson, then in the Service of his Excellency Earl Macartney, K. B. Ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. 4to. 2l. 1s. in Boards. Debrett.

VARIOUS causes have combined to render the Kingdom of China an object of continual as well as rational curiosity. The extent of its territory, the wonder of its population, the variety of its productions, whether of art or nature, the industry of its inhabitants, the state of its civilization, the long undeviating form of its Government, and its boasted antiquity, are so many circumstances of which we have just known enough to produce a general desire of knowing more.

For the small portion of knowledge we have hitherto acquired of this extraordinary country, its laws, policy, religion, and manners, we are principally indebted to those missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, whose persevering zeal surmounted the difficulties which the jealous spirit of the Chinese opposed to the entrance of foreigners among them; and whose imprudent conduct increased the obstacles to such a degree, as, in the ordinary course of events, to render an admission into the cities or interior parts of the country altogether impracticable. But the accounts which the Jesuit and other missionaries published concerning China have been, for various reasons, considered as of doubtful authority, by those enquirers, whether political or philosophical, who have been most anxious to search into the general state or particular circumstances of this curious people.

Mr. Bell's account of the Russian Embassy to Peking, in an early part of the present century, is, perhaps, *as far as it goes*, the most authentic, and

consequently the most satisfactory, history of the interior part of China, &c. ever published; as the opportunity which that Gentleman possessed has been enjoyed by few, and the manner in which he has communicated his knowledge adopted by none. With such an imperfect knowledge of the internal state and appearance of China as we possessed from the confined or suspected accounts which had already appeared in print, or were detailed by the commercial visitants of the Canton River, or the resident servants of the European factories on the banks of it, the curiosity of our enlightened quarter of the globe was obliged to content itself.

At length, however, an Embassy from the Court of London to that of Peking, which was not only encouraged, but in some measure, as we understand, requested by the Emperor of China, seemed to promise all the means of information relative to this surprising and hitherto secluded country, which the most anxious curiosity could desire. The manner in which such an Embassy would be furnished, the persons who would be employed in the conduct of it, and the opportunities which it might be supposed this diplomatic mission would possess of obtaining such accurate information as had never been obtained before, gave every reasonable hope to the philosopher as well as the politician, to the enthusiast of nature as well as the lover of art, that the veil which had been so long held up between China and Europe would be removed.

Of

Of this Embassy the volume now before us gives the first, and, as we doubt not, a very correct and authentic account. It does not come indeed with the name of the Ambassador, or the *imprimatur* of his official authority; but it appears, what it professes to be, the plain simple narrative of a person who had an opportunity of seeing every thing in the course of his diplomatic progress, who professes to relate with fidelity what he saw, and to do it without flourish or affectation. This promise, we may venture to declare, Mr. Aeneas Anderson has fulfilled to our satisfaction, as he will, we doubt not, to those readers who have not suffered their imaginations to form previous pictures of China from the scenery of their paper-hangings, or the figures of their fire-screens.

The work is given in the form of a Journal; and after a short but not unpleasing account of the voyage from England to the coast of China which is washed by the Yellow Sea, the Journal becomes uninterrupted from day to day, during the residence of the British Embassy in that country, if an almost continual state of motion may be comprehended in that expression; as during the whole period which intervened between the arrival of the Embassy at Mettow on the Yellow Sea, and its subsequent arrival at Canton, involving a distance of between two and three thousand miles, it was stationary but a few days at Pekin, and about a fortnight at Jehol, the Imperial residence in Tartary. The rest of the time appears to have been occupied in passing through the country, and except the journey to Tartary, almost altogether along the stupendous navigations of it.

We have travelled with Mr. Anderson through the whole of his volume with great satisfaction, and we do not hesitate to recommend the same pleasure to others. He may, perhaps, by some be thought too minute in his descriptions; but in an unknown country, which China may in a great degree be considered, every circumstance is important; and in such a work as this, where there will necessarily be an occasional dearth of great objects, or at least where such objects will want that bold variety which can be communicated to the page, trifles become interesting, and aid the general effect of

the narration.—Some appearances of haste in preparing the work for the press, will, we doubt not, be corrected in a future edition.

As a specimen of the work, but without any particular attention in the selection, we give the following extract to our readers.

"In the afternoon the report of yesterday, October 7, 1793, was confirmed by an order, issued by the Ambassador, to the whole suite to prepare for departure from Pekin on Wednesday. Our surprize at such unexpected intelligence may be readily conceived; but the mortification which appeared throughout the palace, on the occasion, was at least equal to the astonishment: for in one moment, as it were, all the domestic arrangements, which had been formed with every attention to individual comfort and repose, were overthrown—our fatiguing pilgrimage was to be renewed; and with all the humiliation that accompanies a forced submission to peremptory power, and the painful despondency which arises from the sudden annihilation of sanguine and well-grounded hope. But though we might, in the first moments of surprize, be disposed to feel something for ourselves, superior considerations soon succeeded, and we forgot the trifle of personal inconvenience, in the failure of a political measure, which had been pursued with so much labour, hazard, and perseverance; had been supported with such enormous expence, and to which our country looked with eager expectation for the aggrandizement of its commercial interests. There was, however, no remedy; and nothing now could be done but to use every endeavour to prolong the period assigned to the departure of the Embassy, that there might be sufficient time to make the necessary preparations for leaving Pekin with convenience, and that the Ambassador might not appear to be turned out of the metropolis of a country, where he had represented the Crown of Great Britain.

"For these reasons, and they were, it must be acknowledged, of very great importance, the attendant Mandarin was requested to state to the Prime Minister the impossibility of our departure at so short a notice, not only without very great inconvenience, but absolute injury; as it would be impossible

to pack up and arrange the baggage, &c. of the Ambassador and his suite, in a manner to transport it with safety in so short a time as was then allotted for that purpose.

"This commission he readily undertook to execute; and in the evening he returned with the permission of the Grand Choulaa to delay the departure of the British Embassy till Friday, which would have given time sufficient to have made every necessary preparation.

"On the next day, (Tuesday, October 8,) the Mandarin came with a counter order of the permission of the preceding day, from the Emperor himself, who expressly commanded the Ambassador, and all his retinue, to quit Peking on the next day. They were again thrown into a renewed state of confusion, which I shall not attempt to describe.

"It was reported in the palace, by the Chinese, that the Emperor having considered the business as completed between the two Courts, expressed his surprize that the English Minister should wish to make an unnecessary stay at Peking, and not be eager to return to his own country. His Imperial Majesty was also said to be alarmed at the number of sick persons in the retinue of the Embassy, and to apprehend the communication of a contagious disorder among his subjects. It was also reported, that when the brass mortars were tried in the presence of the Emperor, his Majesty admired the skill and ingenuity of these engines of destruction, but deprecated the spirit of a people who employed them; nor could he reconcile their improvements in the system of destruction to the benign spirit which they represented as the soul and operating principle of their religion.

A Treatise shewing the ultimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry; addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Peat Morasses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Proprietors of West India Estates. By the Earl of Dundonald. 4to. 11. 1s. R. Edwards, Bond-street. 1795.

A WORK of this description has been much wanted, has been long expected, and, if properly executed, has been justly termed, by intelligent persons, the philosopher's stone of practical agriculture, and to be the most valuable present which an individual could give to mankind.

We feel much gratification in being

"Many other reports of a similar nature were propagated; but the reason assigned by the Chinese Government for thus urging the departure of the Ambassador, was the near approach of winter, when the rivers would be frozen, and the journey to Canton, through the northern provinces, be crowded with inconvenience and impediment.

"Whatever policy governed the councils of China on this occasion, whether it was an enlarged view of national interest, which it was supposed the propositions of Great Britain would not tend to advance, or any disgust or prejudice proceeding from misconduct and mismanagement in the Embassy itself, the manner in which the Ambassador was dismissed from Peking was ungracious and mortifying in the extreme. For even if it is supposed to be a policy of the Chinese Government, that no foreign minister shall be received but on particular occasions, and that he is not suffered to remain in the country when he has finished his particular mission, it does not appear that the business was at all advanced which Lord Macartney was employed to negotiate; and he certainly would not have entered into any domestic arrangements, if he had not considered himself as secure of remaining at Peking throughout the winter. He must have been encouraged to believe that his residence would not only be permitted, but acceptable to his Imperial Majesty; and that there was a very friendly disposition in the councils of China towards the entering into a treaty with Great Britain, respecting a more enlarged system of commercial intercourse between the two countries."

able to announce such a publication by a Nobleman whose unwearied attention to science in general, particularly to the practically useful, has, to many individuals who are personally acquainted with his Lordship, pointed him out as the fittest person in these kingdoms to execute such a work.

On perusal of this most valuable
Treatise,

Treatise, we find that the work is much more copious than has been announced even in the copious Table of Contents; and that the Author has opened a field of discovery, and of the judicious application of well-founded theory to efficient practice, which we do not recollect to have been even attempted by any other writer on this most important subject.

The Author, in his Preface, professes to have studied brevity and perspicuity; to which it is our duty to add,

The Elements and Practice of Rigging, Seamanship, and Naval Tactics. Illustrated with Engravings. 2 Vols. 4to. Price 4l. 4s. D. Steel.

THESE can be no uninteresting Volumes in Great Britain, whose elevated rank among nations is with justice attributable to her Navy. With peculiar pleasure we have of late years witnessed the attention that is paid to nautical subjects; and it is with satisfaction we announce so respectable a publication as the present. The plan of the Editor is well conceived. In a well written preface he thus speaks: "The germ of this Work was a small and incomplete Treatise on Sail-making, which some years ago came into the possession of the Publisher. In the course of rendering that fit for general use, the reciprocal dependance of the naval arts was discerned; and it was instantly resolved to collect them all together, although public materials were few, and private communications were with difficulty to be obtained. The subject of ship-building seemed capable of being, with propriety, treated as a distinct pursuit; and these considerations, added to the reflection that much was already known upon that subject, produced the present labours upon the arts relative to or connected with the RIGGING OF A SHIP. When thus far advanced, a Seaman rebuked the deficiency, by asking if a ship, completely rigged, was to remain an inert body. Of what use, said he, are these masts, and stays, and braces; these blocks, and sails, and anchors? Pray put your complex machine in motion; send her to sea, and send her thither with directions, to act singly or in fleets. Hence was perceived the necessity of an union between the naval arts and the purposes to which they are applied."

The First Volume contains Treatises on Mast-making, Rope-making, An-
VOL. XXVII. MAY 1795.

that he has certainly conveyed to the inhabitants of these kingdoms, and to mankind in general, more information, and a greater number of valuable suggestions or ideas, than will be found in any volume or book of equal size in the English, or perhaps any other language. This our opinion of the work has been corroborated almost in the same words, by some of the ablest men and first chemical characters in this kingdom.

chor-making, Sail-making, Block-making, and Rigging. The Second Volume is occupied with Seamanship and Naval Tactics.

To each Treatise is prefixed an alphabetical explanation of the terms peculiar to its subject; and these vocabularies were necessary to understand the technical phrases of the workmen which are occasionally introduced. We discovered, in a comparison of these, some repetitions; but they were perhaps intended to complete each vocabulary, as there are many words common to all the naval arts. Some few inaccuracies, too, there are, which have not found a place in the Errata: but the Editor has requested "indulgence towards any errors that may have crept into the Work;" and we think he is fairly entitled to this boon, because the general execution of it manifests great attention. There is however one defect, which in a future Edition we wish may be supplied; that is, a reference from the Work to the Plates: for we have been sometimes delayed in finding the figure of a yard, mast, block, &c. notwithstanding each figure has its name on the plate. In the Tactics, however, there are the references which we speak of, and which render that subject much easier for perusal.

But we will proceed to examine more particularly; for, in the European Magazine, a cursory notice of this Work would not satisfy our Ship-building friends and nautical readers.

To the *Mast-making* there are six plates; exhibiting the tools used in that art, and delineations of the component parts of all made-masts, yards, tops, &c. by which, connected with the tables of proportions and diameters,

and the general directions for cutting out and putting together, masts and yards, &c. of all sizes may be made. This subject is confined to the practical only; the theory of masting ships, which has so long been disputed by French and English Writers, is treated of afterwards, under the head of Seamanship.

The *Ropemaking* is elucidated by one comprehensive plate of the tools, walk, yarn house, &c. and it contains directions for making ropes of all sizes, specifying the species of hemp, quantities required, &c. with tables of lengths and weights. The Cordage for the Royal Navy and the East India Company, and Parliamentary Regulations concerning Rope-making, finish this Treatise.

Anchor-making contains two plates of the tools and different parts of anchors, directions for making, tables of dimensions and weights, &c.

The next subject is *Sail-making*, which, according to the preface, was the *germ*, or *bud*, of the whole work; and which we may say (to pursue the metaphor) is now *full-blown*. Thirty-two plates have been bestowed on this subject, delineating every sail, with all its minutiae of rope-bands, points, linings, earrings, &c. &c. Each sail is accurately described; directions given for its making; and rules to find the quantity of canvas in each. To these succeed the Parliamentary Regulations relative to sails and sail-cloth, tables of the gores, reefs, points, rope-bands, gaskets, sizes of the bolt-ropes, &c. With all this attention, some inaccuracies have crept in, which we notice from a friendly wish to their future correction. The *rope-bands* of the sails bear the appearance of *lacing*, such as in the *fore-course*; and although the word *rope-bands* is written over them, still the appearance does not correspond with the reality. In some small sails, as a *sloop's fore-sail*, what Sailors would call reef-points are termed reef-banks: we find, by the alphabetical explanation, that this term is peculiar to sail-makers, and that it means pieces of "log-line" sewed on the sail; if so, they are represented on the plates too large, and exactly like reef-points, which are *flat braided cordage*.

Block-making is the next subject, which is pursued with the same regularity of plan as the others. It is elu-

cidated with three plates; two of which represent the tools and various articles made by Block-makers, and the third is a delineation and description of the Patent Block Mill. The official specifications of Patent inventions, if the inventions be at all complex, are in general obscure; the description here given of this machine is however not official; but it is evidently from the pen and pencil of one who is well acquainted with its construction and use. Of this machine we believe there are only three in England, at Deptford, Chatham, and Portsmouth: its utility in expedition and saving of labour is great. A table of the contract prices of Blocks for the Royal Navy ends this Treatise.

Rigging follows, and finishes the First Volume. It commences with an explanation of the terms; and to this succeeds the *Practice of Rigging*. Here we again experienced the want of a reference from the Work to the Plates; for, to comprehend the directions for making of knots, splices, &c. it is necessary that the reader should have his eye on the figure. The *Rigging prepared in the House* is the next division of this subject, which closes with the *Progressive Method of Rigging Ships, &c.* There are four accurate plates of the standing and running rigging and the sails of a twenty gun ship, which are very elucidatory. The "Traité du Greement" of M. Lescallier has been freely used by the Editor, and many of the best figures in that Work have been adopted by him, and re-engraved in this. The arrangement of this subject has been evidently made from the practice in the King's Yards; and we doubt not that it is correct; but perhaps, had there been fewer subdivisions, it would have been clearer for reference although it would have been less systematical. The description of Foreign Vessels is short, but satisfactory and entertaining.

The Second Volume is dedicated to *Seamanship* and *Naval Tactics*. And here the Editor confesses that he has been considerably assisted by French Authors, Bourdé, Morogues, and Grenier. The Theory of Working Ships is Bourdé's; much of the Practice, too, is from that Author, and much however is original. The whole is very clearly digested.

The *Naval Tactics* is divided into three

three parts. The first part is the system of Morogues, which is the practice of the present day; the second part contains the deviations from that system proposed by M. Bourdé; and the third part is the bold innovation of the Vicomte de Grenier. This division of the subject is well-conceived, because it presents it to us "more complete as a whole, and more distinct in the parts," than any heretofore published; and the plates render it particularly clear.

At the end of this Volume are Tables of the Quantities and Dimensions of the Standing and Running Rigging of all Ships.

We have thus given as concise a

view as possible of the contents of this Work.

If the knowledge of Man were confined to his own experience, little indeed would be his stock; he must increase it by the labour of others: and therefore it is, that treatises on art and science, by concentrating all that is known of them, impart a knowledge to the human mind, scarcely inferior to that which results from actual experience, and certainly of greater extent. Upon this principle we must ever hail the appearance of works like the present, which we think will be particularly serviceable to the British Navy, and to such Foreigners as emulate its excellence by following its model.

The Immortality of the Soul, a Poem, from the Latin of Isaac H. Browne, translated by J. Lettice, B. D. late Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge. To which is added, the Original Poem, with a Commentary and Annotations, by the Translator. F. and C. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard.

MR. LETTICE, both from the Dedication of his Book, offered with great propriety to the patronage of Mr. Hawkins Browne, son of the author of the celebrated original poem, as well as from an advertisement which follows it, appears to level his work against that degrading system of French Philosophy, which seems calculated to render the human species the most forlorn and wretched of all the animal creation, by attempting to deprive us of the hope of another and better state of existence. That this melancholy system was not left for its support to the mere speculative operation of wild and fanciful theories, but practically promoted by the hand of Government, appears from their famous Inscription *, placed, by order of the Convention, over the entrance of the public cemetery at Paris. This was a circumstance of the justest alarm to every sober and thinking mind; and is said to have been the first and specific motive to Mr. L.'s present undertaking.

At the conclusion of a passage, addressed particularly to the Ladies of Great Britain, in the advertisement, and which can hardly fail to attract notice on account of its energy and fervor, Mr. L. describes the barbarous effects of this

French Philosophy in the following terms:

"But as my elegant Country-women, though cultivated above those of every other nation, do not, in general, make the dead languages an object of their intellectual pursuit, I have been careful to translate every Greek and Latin passage which I have cited, except in a few instances, where I have given the translations of others; for I am ambitious of having many readers of that sex, being entirely persuaded, that were the grovelling principles of materialism, and of the mortality of the soul once to become as prevalent among the Ladies of this country, as they have been for some time among the female citizens of a neighbouring people, there would want little else, at this alarming crisis, than that universal depravation, which such a circumstance would certainly and quickly produce, to shake the constitution and government of Great Britain to their very foundations, and to render the most enlightened and prosperous of all nations an enemy to herself, and an auxiliary in completely demolishing the fair fabric of civil society in Europe. Farewell then to all that is great in human conduct; to every thing that is

* La mort, un sommeil éternel.

good, or honest, or liberal, or lovely, or becoming, or even characteristic of civilized man. Farewell to all, except our form, our habiliments, the faculty of speech, and power of mischief, that can preserve any prominent mark of distinction between man and beast."

Mr. L. has been long known to the literary world in very different species of writing, and he now comes forward in the threefold province of a Poet, a Reasoner, and a Scholar; for the translation of the Latin poem, together with the original, makes not more than one third of the book, the Commentary and Annotations extending to at least 200 pages beyond them. Of the Translation and the Notes we shall specify particular passages; of the Commentary, on account of the close connection of its parts, in a continued chain of reasoning, it would be unsatisfactory to separate any particular links from the rest; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that it is written with elegance and precision, and sets the several arguments, both physical and moral, as advanced by the original poem on this most important of all subjects, in such a light, as to render them easily comprehensible to persons of either sex, who have any pretensions to cultivation of mind.

The Translations preceding this of Mr. L. were those of Soame Jenyns, Mr. Cranwell, and of the first book by Dr. Byrom. All these were in rhyme: Dr. Richard Grey produced a Translation in blank verse.

Mr. Jenyns, having adopted the style of a familiar epistle, is generally thought to have fallen below the dignity of his original. Dr. Byrom had fettered himself to the tasteless and unfeeling task of exactly equalling the number of lines in the Latin poem, and appears to have succeeded no better than might be expected from so ridiculous a restraint. Mr. Cranwell's Translation wants neither energy of style, nor harmony of versification, but some lines have escaped him, which are flat and insipid, and now and then an ill-chosen phrase, unworthy of his general elegance. His Translation, on the whole, seems superior to the others above-mentioned, all which appeared soon after the publication of the original. Dr. Grey's performance being in blank verse, a passage or two from it may be more appositely brought into comparison with Mr. L.'s

than from any of those which are written in rhyme. Grey's is throughout scarcely more than metrically prosaic; so that Mr. L.'s Translation is by no means precluded, even if he had not given the undertaking the air of a new and more consequential work by the Commentary and Annotations.

The Opening of Book the First.

DR. GREY.

ALL other animals on earth enjoy [more.
The lot which nature gave, nor wish for
Man only, with sagacity to know,
And with importunate desire of things
The reasons and connections to search out,
Takes a vain journey: Death, with fable
wings,

Hangs o'er, and in the middle of his course
Arrests him, as he goes. Why this, if nought
Wisdom divine created has in vain?
Say for what end these seeds of heav'nly mind
In man implanted, if they have not pow'r
To grow and ripen to their proper fruits?
Of things to know the causes, what avail,
The present with the future to unite,
In thought to roam above the sun and stars,
If man must die? Yet the whole human race,
One law of death and common grave awaits.
Is it not better then, if this the case,
With some kind nymph to dally in the shade?
Or with the merry dance to celebrate
Thee, Father Bacchus, God of pow'ful wine?
Wine care can banish, wine extinguish quite
Both sense of past, and fear of what's to come.
Come on then, fill the bowl; eat, drink, and
play;

Join with the tuneful lyre melodious song;
Snatch the swift day's enjoyment, as it flies
With jowial heart, nor anxious seek to know
What good or ill to-morrow may bring forth,

MR. LETTICE.

EACH animal, through all this spacious earth,
Each animal, save man, the lot enjoys [yond.
Which nature gave, nor asks for aught be-
Man sole to knowledge born, whom high desires
Prompt to investigate the causes dark
And mutual harmony of things, his path
In vain anxiety pursues; while Death
O'er his devoted head with fable wing
Hovers, and sternly, doom'd in mid career,
His quarry strikes. If nothing undesign'd
Sprung from celestial Wisdom, whence was
this?

Why sown the seeds of intellect divine,
If fruit mature must ne'er approve the tree?
What, thus, avails each cause of nature
known;

What, through futurity's dark veil to pierce;
What, midst the planetary worlds to soar;

If all our mental glory end in death?
For ah! one general law, one common urn
Man's race awaits. With Phyllis 'neath the
shade

Is it not better then our transient day
In sportive dalliance to wear? And thee,
In revelry, and dance, and song, to praise,
God of the purple grape? To banish care
Is ever thine; of past all sense, all fear
Of future, in thy joyous cup to drown.

Come then, bear hither straight the flow-
ing bowl;

Negara's rapt'rous touch shall wake the lyre
To Chloë's melting voice: The festive board
With dainty viands crown: Let mirth be
our's:

Snatch, snatch the swift-wing'd moments of
to-day,

Regardless of the morrow's doubtful boon.

BOOK II. RECAPITULATION.

DR. GREY.

COME then, together let us recollect
What has been said. For now the hidden
rocks

Of Error having clear'd, and thro' blind seas
A dubious passage had, I see the port.
This mind, that thinks and wills, does not
consist

Of earthly elements. Immortal then
In its own nature, it must something be.

But God can to its being put an end?

He can, if such his will; but that the mind
He never will extinguish, we are sure.

For, nor its power to know so many things,
(Things from the lot of man so far removed)

Nor of eternity insatiate thirst,
Nor of perfection natural desire

Is giv'n in vain. If Justice now require
With Vice it should go ill, with Virtue well,

Yet so with neither fares it in this life:

It then remains, that in some other life

Will this distinction certainly be made.

MR. LETTICE.

COME then, since measur'd pow my dubious
way,

Steer'd safe, at length, through Error's latent
rocks

And seas unknown, I make the welcome port;
Attend, while the glad Muse, her voyage past,

Briefly recounts.—The principle of man,
Form'd of no terrene elements, this mind,

Which wills and thinks, by her own nature's
law

Claims immortality. "Yet God supreme
Speaks his resistless will, and instant falls

Her being into nought." This awful truth
Stands undenied, if such his potent will;

But Nature cries aloud, "He wills not so."
Else were that unextinguishable thirst

Which prompts the mind to knowledge high,
and far

This mortal sphere beyond, that strong desire
Which pacts insatiate for Eternity,

Implanted vain, and reckless of design.

Since right, moreover, and justice still re-
quire

That Virtue quaff the unmingled cup of bliss,
And Vice, her bitter portion ever due,

The draught of woe; while yet experience
proves,

That in this chequer'd vale of human life
To neither falls its lot, Reason infers

Some future age, when each shall meet its
own.

Every reader will perceive, that in-
dependently of greater exactness of
translation, which, as we have not room
for the original here, cannot so imme-
diately be judged of, there is in Mr. L.'s
verses a more animated tone of poetry,
a flowing variety and roundness of the
numbers, and a style simple or orna-
mental, according to the nature of the
different topics discussed; and that the
familiar, and sometimes low phrases of
Dr. Grey's translation sink it much be-
neath that classical elegance of diction,
so characteristic of this beautiful Latin
Poem, which is formed principally on
the model of Lucretius and Virgil.

In this fine passage of Mr. Browne,

*Ecquid enim prodest rerum cognoscere causas;
Jungere venturis præsentia; mente vagari
Solem atque astra super morituro?*

if Mr. L. has not all the classical re-
lish of his unrivalled model, which arises
from a peculiar felicity of imitation of
one of the sweetest of the Roman Poets,
yet he must be allowed to soar infinitely
above the prosaic flatness of the transla-
tion of the same lines in Dr. Grey.

In the following lines the original and
the translation seem to contend with
each other for superiority.

*Ante alios vero Baconus, ut ætherius sol,
Effulgens, arres aditum patefecit ad omnes,
Hic a signentis sôphiam revocavit ineptis
Præmus; quoque regi fida experientia gressus,
Securum per iter, Newtono scilicet idem
Designatque viam, et "præcursor lampada
tradit."*

But he, above the rest

Rising effulgent, like th' ethereal sun,

The mighty Verulam, to every art

Open'd each sacred avenue: he first

From Sophistry's bewildering mazes forth

Led Wisdom's footsteps by her luminous
guide,

Experience

Experience sure; and "rear'd the lamp of day,
Precursor bright!" to Newton's proud career.

In the two last lines of this passage, though it may possibly be thought that Mr. L. has improved on the idea of his original, he has certainly altered it. Mr. B. whom we may always trace in the footsteps of antiquity, had in his recollection here two lines of two celebrated poets; one of them from Lucretius, the other from the sixth Satire of Persius.

Et quasi cursores vital lampada tradunt.

LUCRET.

—Cur me in decursu lampada poscis?

PERSIUS.

They refer to the Foot-Race, called *Αγωνα ποδωρικα*, celebrated at the Panathæan, Vulcanalian, and Promethean Games; in which the antagonists carried in their hands lighted lamps; and he who arrived first at the goal, with his light unextinguished, and was therefore adjudged to be the victor, delivered his lamp to his successor in the contest. This custom is more distinctly described by Suidas, Alexander ab Alexandro, and Varro.—Mr. L. in the expression "rear'd the lamp of day," has given a just allusion to the sublime discoveries of Modern Philosophy; but inasmuch as he loses sight of the image intended by the original Latin, he deviates from the fidelity of a translator.

In the Annotations subjoined to the Poems there appears a considerable portion of erudition, tempered with a philosophic spirit, which cannot be too highly commended. They discuss a great variety of subjects, and will be found both entertaining and instructive, not only as more minutely explaining the abstracted passages in the text, but also as affording a number of ingenious strictures on the observations of ancient and modern authors, relative to the immortality of the soul, and the topics connected with it.

The following Note on verse the 392d of the First Book, may be quoted as a specimen of this part of the work. It contains some curious particulars concerning Socrates.

"Hence, whilst with body leagu'd the mind remains,

"Full oft she sallies forth, her wing expands," &c.

"That abstraction of mind described in this passage, was, according to Aulus Gellius, remarkably exemplified in Socrates.—Stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perditus atque pernox, a summo lucis ortu ad solem alterum orientem, inconnivens, immobilis, iisdem in vestigiis, et ore atque oculis eundem in locum directis, cogitabundus, tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facta a corpore. Lib. 2. Cap. 1.—Socrates, it is said, was used to stand in the same constant position day and night, from one sun rising to another, without so much as winking, immoveable (unmoved) on the same spot; his face and eyes directed to the same quarter; his mind having, as it were, made a secession from the body." The abstraction of Socrates was, probably enough, very extraordinary; but with respect to his not winking for so long a space, surely Aulus Gellius has strained the matter at the least to the utmost limits of possibility. Things, perhaps, more strange in this way, are related of certain devotees in India; but the hyperbolical manner of expression in use there, puts the reader pretty constantly upon his guard, so that he has the scale of common sense generally ready for immediate application. But an ancient Roman Author of such respect * as Aulus Gellius, might surprize the faith of persons unguarded. That which this writer adds immediately after the above passage from Favorinus, who says of Socrates, *πολλακις ἐξ ἡλίου εἰς ἡλίον ἀσπασσόμενος τῶν περὶ μὲν*, That he often stood from one day to another more immoveable than a stock, is much less exceptionable; as omitting the most improbable particulars of Aulus Gellius's anecdote."

As we trust that neither the author nor the public will accuse us of injustice towards the merits of this very seasonable publication, our impartiality obliges us to notice an indecision, or inadvertence, we know not which to call it, with regard to the orthography of several words, which are spelt in different manners in different parts of the book. It may be useful also to mention, for the sake of future editions of this work,

* Of whom Henry Stephens says, "Tantum virum, tam bene de omni fere literarum genere meritum, &c.

Præf. Dedie, ad Noctes Atticæ.

which

which we shall be glad to see, that there are many more typographical errors than are noted in the Table of Errata. These faults will, we doubt not, be corrected, should the opportunity not be wanting; and it is hardly to be imagined, that a subject at all times of the

highest concern to mankind, and more peculiarly so at this crisis, treated as it is under the different forms, and each made interesting, of Poetry, Philosophy, and Literature, should fail to attract a more than ordinary share of the public attention.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXVIII.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,

PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 257.]

NOSTRADAMUS.

ONE of the luckiest of this pretended prophet's predictions is that which was applied to Henry the Second of France, slain in a tournament by Montgomeri, the lance piercing his eye through his golden vizor.

Le Lion jeune le vieux surmontera
En champ bellique par singulier duel,
Dans cage d'or les yeux crevera
Deux plaies une, puis mourir, mort
cruelle.

The elder Lion shall the younger engage,

And him, alas ! in single combat slay ;
Shall put his eyes out in a golden cage,
One wound in two : hard, hard to die
in such a way.

May we not apply to the pretenders to prophecy in our times what the Roman orator says of those who in his time pretended to divination ?

"Furor iste quem *divinum* vocatis, ut quæ sapiens non videat, ea videat insanus, et is qui humanos sensus amiserit, divinos affectus sit."

"That fury which ye call divine, that fury, I mean, by which a madman affects to see what the wisest men do not pretend to see; that fury, by which a man who has lost all human intellect imagines himself possessed of that transcendent degree of it which belongs to the Deity alone."

The oracle of moral and political human wisdom, Lord Bacon, in his Chapter upon Prophecies, says, speaking of modern prophecies,—“My judgment is, that they ought all to be

despised, and ought to serve but for winter-talk by the fire-side. Though when I say *despised*, I mean it as for belief; for otherwise the *spreading or publishing* of them is in no sort to be despised; for they have done much mischief. I see many *severe* laws made to suppress them. That which hath given them some grace and some credit consisteth in three things. First, that men mark when they hit, but never mark when they miss, as they do generally. The second is, that probable conjectures or obscure traditions many times turn themselves out prophecies. The third and last (which is the great one) is, that almost all of them, being infinite in number, have been impostures, and by idle and crafty brains merely contrived and feigned after the event past."

CARDINAL DE SARDIS.

When this Prince of the Roman Church went to Rome, as a prelate, to solicit the dignity of Cardinal (the well-known mark of which is a red hat), he returned to Paris disappointed, and with an extremely bad cold. Boissier said, that it was no wonder M. de Sardis had a cold, as he had come all the way from Rome to Paris without his hat.

This Cardinal being asked by a Lady why the principal virtues are called Cardinal virtues, replied, "Madam, it is because we Cardinals are ever supposed to possess them."

The following lines were addressed to a very young Lady (a niece of the Writer's),

Writer's), who had gained a prize given by her schoolmistress for the best theme on the subject of the Cardinal virtues.

LINES TO MISS E. K.

So soon, my girl, to gain the prize,
And triumph in your judges eyes?
So young a scion take a shoot,
Well worthy of the parent root,
Such vigorous blossoms to produce,
Fitted for beauty and for use?
Sure, in the seasons' varying round,
Our hopes in confidence we found,
That thy maturer age may bring
Fruits equal to its flattering spring.
Goon, my girl, and stop not here,
Pursue thy well-began career;
Nor to mere theory confine
The Virtues you so well design.
The ardent mind, the noble strife,
To each dear charity of life,
To every human tie extend,
Daughter and sister, niece and friend:
Ne'er let the child of woe and pain
Thy pitying heart implore in vain;
Thy hand be ever op'd to aid
Those whom chill Want's sad pangs invade.
And oh! my girl, above the rest,
May Piety, thy bosom's guest,
Its surest guide, its safest friend,
Each word, each act, each thought attend;
Thy soul, with every virtue fir'd,
With pure Religion's flame inspir'd,
Shall mortals' idle toils despise,
Their honours and their dignities;
Their causeless fears, their senseless joys,
Their pride of place, their gilded toys,
And, spurning all of this vile earth,
Shall seek the place that gave it birth;
Shall gain the bright immortal prize,
And live in glory in the skies.

TO THE SAME, ON THE SAME.

You well, tho' young, the virtues teach
Which Cardinals have, we hope;
But, act them only as you teach,
In merit you're a Pope.
To them, the hinges* of all good,
Such wond'rous power is given,
When practis'd as they're understood,
They ope the gates of heaven.

EARL OF WARRINGTON.

This patriotic and independent Peer delivered a Charge to the Grand Jury

of Wiltshire not long before the abdication of King James the Second: he entitled it, "Monarchy the best Government, and the English above all others;" in which he says, "I am apt to believe, that those persons who are not contented with the Government of England, have not considered aright what a Common-wealth is. A Common-wealth makes a sound and shadow of Liberty to the people, but in reality is but a Monarchy under another name. For if Monarchy be tyranny under a single person, a Common-wealth is tyranny under several persons: as many persons that govern, so many tyrants; but let it be the best that can be, yet the people under any Common-wealth enjoy not that liberty which we do.

"Gentlemen, as the excellency of the English Government is an argument sufficient to dissuade any of us from the least attempt of alteration; so *experience* has taught us, that no sort of Government but that under which we live, will suit or agree with England. Let us but consider the late troubles: how many *several* kinds of Government were then set up, one after another! All ways were tried, but nothing would do, till we were returned to our old and ancient way." In the same Charge, his Lordship gives some excellent directions respecting the choice of a Member of Parliament.—The Works of the Right Honourable Henry late Lord Delamer, and Earl of Warrington, 8vo. 1694.

Lord Warrington was a man of most exemplary private character, a very good constitutional lawyer, and firmly attached to the Champion of our Liberties, the illustrious William the Third.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

There is extant a MS. Letter of this great Statesman to the late Duke of Newcastle, respecting Wood's halfpence. It tells him, that "If after all the Irish should dislike the plan, I shall give it up, as I would never wish to oppose the general opinion of a country on any measure whatever."

JOSHUA BARNES.

As the character happened to fit very well, it has passed quite current, that the Epitaph of "Hic jacet, &c. felicitas

* Cardinal is derived from the Latin *cardo*, a hinge.

memoriae, judicium expectans," was made for Joshua Barnes, and some add that it was written by Dr. Bentley (See *EUROP. MAG.* vol. xix. p. 340). It is however older than either Bentley or Barnes. It is quoted by Scuderi, in his *Observations* on the *Cid*, and applied by him to Corneille as a pretended want of judgment in the conduct of that play. It stands in French thus:

Sous cette casaque noire,
Repose paisiblement
L'Auteur, d'heureuse memoire,
Attendant le jugement.

Scuderi speaks of it as written on a man not dead but asleep. If Bentley then applied it to Barnes, he stole it. Voltaire says on this passage, "it is pleasant enough to see Scuderi treating Corneille as a man without judgment."

MR. GIBBON.

* Gudin, in his Answer to Abbe Mably's *Maniere d'Ecrire l'Histoire*, says, "that he dined one day at Paris, at M. de Foncemagne's, in company with the Abbe and Mr. Gibbon. The conversation turned chiefly upon History. The Abbe, who was a profound politician, brought it upon Government during the time of the desert; and as by character, by disposition, and from the habit he has of admiring Livy, he esteems no form of Government but that of a Republic, he began to praise Republics in general, perfectly convinced in his own mind, that the learned Englishman would approve of what he said, and admire that profundity of genius which even made a Frenchman foresee the advantages of that form of Government. But Mr. Gibbon, well knowing by experience the inconveniences of a popular Government, was by no means of the Abbe's opinion, and generously took upon himself the defence of a Monarchical Government. The Abbe was desirous to convince him that he was wrong, from Livy, and from some arguments made use of by Plutarch in favour of the Spartans. Mr. Gibbon, blessed with the happiest memory, and having all the facts present to his mind, soon took the lead in the conversation. The Abbe waxed angry, grew violent, and said some coarse things. The Englishman, pre-

serving the phlegm of his country, took his advantage, and pressed the Abbe with more success, in proportion as he became in a greater passion. The conversation grew very warm, and M. de Foncemagne broke it off, by getting up from table, and by going into the drawing-room, where no one of the company was tempted to renew it."

FENELON, ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

This celebrated writer, who in early life had been Confessor to many women of rank in France, in a letter of his, not generally known, makes these remarks on the *femmes sçavantes et curieuses* of his time.

"Une femme curieuse, & qui se pique de sçavoir beaucoup, se flatte d'être un genie superieur dans son sexe. Elle se sçait bon gré de mepriser les ornemens & les vanités des autres femmes. Elle se croit solide en tout, & rien ne la guerit de son entêtement. Elle ne peut d'ordinaire rien sçavoir, *qu'à demie*. Elle est plus eblouie, qu'éclairée, & eclaire par ce qu'elle sçait. Les femmes sont eloquentes en conversation, & vives pour maniere une cabale. Les vanités grossieres des femmes sont beaucoup moins à craindre, que les vanités serieuses & refinées. Tout est perdu si un femme s'entête du bel esprit, & si elle se degoute des affaires domestiques. La femme forte de l'Ecriture sile, se renferme, dans son manège, se tait, croit, & obeit."

"*Avis du Fenelon à une Dame de Qualité, sur l'education de Mademoiselle sa fille.*"

The Reverend George Herbert, the celebrated Rector of Bemerton, in his Book of Proverbs, appears to have a most terrible dread of a learned lady. He says, "A morning sun, a wine-bred child, and a Latin-bred woman, seldom end well." He says again, "Take heed of a young wench, a prophetess, and a Latin-bred woman; they and the civil wars have made a million of bastards, and thirty thousand witches."

Fenelon, with great candour, used to tell his friends, that being one day at chapel at Versailles with Louis the Fourteenth, as his almoner, after dinner, he fell fast asleep during the ser-

mon. The preacher, who was a Capuchin Friar, much nettled, apparently, at this mark of inattention to his efforts, cried out from the pulpit, "Some of ye, pray go and wake that Abbe who is sleeping here, and who, most probably, came here only to attend his Majesty."

BEAUMELLE.

This ingenious writer says, "That it requires nearly as much sense to take advice as to give it, and perhaps more modesty." Amongst other lost things in the moon, according to Ariosto, advice is to be found. Hesiod's description of the three classes of mankind, may be thus paraphrased:

He, 'mongst his fellows, has the highest place,

The pride and honour of the human race,

Who in his own great comprehensive mind

Can ev'ry source of bright instruction find;

Knows all the past, and can, with eagle eye,

Pierce the recesses of futurity;
Nor whilst such objects own his judgment's pow'r,

Neglects the business of the present hour.

The next is he, who blest with modest sense,

To no superior talents makes pretence;
Can see what men his veneration claim,
And lights his torch from their more vivid flame;

Their counsel takes, their minds to his combines,

And modest by reflected lustre shines,
The next a sad and useless race on earth,

To nought or good or glorious giving birth,

Who ignorantly or perversely wrong,
Deaf to each eloquence of pen or tongue,

By instinct learned, by inaction wise,
Experience's maturest rules supplies;
The bard's high rapture eyes with cold disdain,

And hears the sage his wisdom pour in vain;

History for them unheeded opes the page,

Fraught with the experience of many an age.

P. DUMOULIN,

having in the latter part of his days

embraced a monastic life, was appointed the Director of all the law-suits which the Monastery was so unlucky as to have. He lost so many of them, that in a fit of astonishment he went to the Guardian of his Convent to request him to appoint another person in his place; and to assure him, that he could only attribute his want of success to his having become an honest man since he had taken to a religious life.

Over the great door of the High Court of Civil Justice is this Inscription, kindly put up there by some oppressed suitor, or perhaps by some lawyer who had retired from business:

In causarum controversiis

Inimicitia oriuntur,

Fit amissio expensorum,

Labor animi exercetur,

Corpus quotidie defatigatur,

Multa et interest crimina deinde
consequuntur,

Et qui sæpe credunt obtinere succumbunt,

Et si obtinent, computatus laboribus et
expensis, nihil acquirunt.

In all Lawsuits

Quarrels arise,

Much money is expended,

The mind becomes extremely agitated,

The body is harassed by continued
fatigue,

Many bad and dishonest actions happen
in consequence.

Those persons that think they ought to succeed often fail; and should they succeed, when they have computed their trouble and their expence, they at last put nothing in their pocket.

A great Lawyer at Bourdeaux put these lines over his country-house near that city:

Faux conseils et mauvaises têtes

M'ont fait eleve ces fenêtres:

From stubborn heads and bad advice
This house of mine has ta'en its rise.

DOM NOEL ARGONNE.

This elegant writer, in speaking of our modern orators, says, that what they want in depth they give to you in length. I am surprised, adds he, since mankind is become more acquainted with eloquence than they used to be, that it should still impose upon any one.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

THE order of the day being called for, to take into consideration the Report of the Committee on the Charges of Impeachment exhibited against Warren Hastings, Esq. and the different Charges being read article by article, on which their Lordships Committee gave it as their opinion, That the Commons had not made good their charges of Impeachment,

Lord Walsingham said, that from his situation as Chairman of the Committee, he could not deliver his sentiments on this subject heretofore, but he should now for a short time trespass upon their Lordships attention, in speaking briefly thereon. He begged leave to differ in sentiment, on the nature of those Charges, with the Noble and Learned Lord (Thurlow) who had so repeatedly spoke on them. He agreed with him in general, that their Lordships had done right in leaning to the merciful side, and in pronouncing the accused Not Guilty; but there were certainly some Charges in the Impeachment, of which he thought the impeached not innocent.

Lord Thurlow rose, and moved "that their Lordships do take into consideration the Report of the Committee."

The Lord Chancellor opposed the Motion of the Noble and Learned Lord, and thought it improper, and premature, to declare either their approbation or disapprobation until they did it finally and conclusively in Westminster Hall.

A long desultory and uninteresting conversation took place between the Lord Chancellor, Lords Thurlow, Lauderdale, and Caernarvon, on the propriety and impropriety of giving their opinion in that House on the Report of the Committee; at the close of which Lord Thurlow observed, that if their Lordships wished to get rid of his Motion, they should do it by moving the previous Question; on which their Lordships divided, when there were for the previous Question, Contents 6; Non-contents 14; Majority 8.

Lord Thurlow's Motion was then carried.

The Earl of Mansfield moved an Address of Congratulation to the King, on the happy union effected between

his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Royal Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick; as also a similar Address to the Queen and Prince.--- Agreed to unanimously.

Earl Spencer moved, That the House be summoned for to-morrow to vote an Address of Thanks to Admiral Hotham, the Officers and Seamen of the English fleet in the Mediterranean, for their gallant conduct in the late naval action with the French, and for the glorious victory gained over the enemy on that occasion, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Earl Spencer (pursuant to his notice of yesterday) moved that the Thanks of the House be given to Vice-Admiral Hotham and the Officers, &c. under his command, for their meritorious exertions in the late action in the Mediterranean.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that a report strongly prevailed, that the two ships stated to be taken by Admiral Hotham, namely, the *Censeur* and the *Ca-Ira*, were among those said to be burnt by the command of Lord Hood in the affair of Toulon. This very questionable and important fact should be ascertained. The Gazette, in one or other of those cases, asserted an untruth. As the statement of the Gazette was that night made the ground of a Vote of Thanks, perhaps the honour might be voted, on future occasions, to Officers who had no sort of claim to it in fact. As the Gazette, in the cases he alluded to, seemed a questionable authority, he thought their Lordships had better suspend their Vote of Thanks until the facts were clearly ascertained.

Earl Spencer replied, that the ships taken by the gallant Admiral who was the object of the present discussion, were only of the *same names* with those destroyed by a Noble Lord at Toulon; or even admitting that those vessels had not been *entirely* destroyed, but burnt to the water's edge, or destroyed to the very keel, surely it could not be said but that ships built and completely fitted out from such a condition were to all intents and purposes *new ships*, notwithstanding they might, with *professional propriety*, as preserving *some* of the old timbers, retain the *same name*, such as had been the case of the *Flic*.
U u 2 *de*

de Paris, and other vessels in the British Navy.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that what fell from the Noble Earl, instead of satisfying him, only tended eventually to increase his dissatisfaction, inasmuch as from it he had learnt the comparative energy and dispatch of the English and French in fitting out ships of war, and in which the latter were so eminently superior; he thought the observation reflected the greatest disgrace on the British Admiralty.

Earl Spencer explained; after which the Motion was put and carried without a division, and the Thanks ordered to be transmitted accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

The Marquis of Salisbury acquainted their Lordships, that his Majesty had appointed this day at two o'clock, to receive their Address relative to the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and in consequence the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by a considerable number of Peers, proceeded to St. James's accordingly.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

Their Lordships proceeded to take into consideration the mode to be adopted in giving judgment upon Warren Hastings, Esq.

Lord Thurlow moved, that the Question proposed to each Peer in Westminster Hall should be as follows:—"Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty or not Guilty of the Charges made against him by the Commons of Great Britain?"

Lord Mansfield observed, that the Charge of the Presents, in particular, contained various allegations, and therefore thought their Lordships should decide upon each separately.

A short conversation took place, the result of which was, that the decision should be upon the first and second Articles entire, but that the other Articles should be divided.

Lord Thurlow then moved, that the decision should be given in the usual manner, viz. that the Question should be put to the Junior Baron first, and so on regularly, and that each Peer should answer Guilty, or not Guilty, upon my Honour.—Agreed to.

Lord Thurlow then moved, that their Lordships should proceed further in the Trial of Mr. Hastings on Thursday next. Agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Lord Kenyon presented a Bill to amend, and explain the Law as it now

stands, respecting the rights of Debtor and Creditor. The Bill was received.

The Earl of Moira observed, that he conceived the proposition now offered to their Lordships fell very short of what he had the honour to propose on a former occasion on the same subject. His sentiments of the present Bill he would reserve for the regular opportunity. He informed their Lordships, that several Petitions had been received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Debtors confined in different parts of the kingdom. He was certain that the feelings and humanity of that illustrious Personage would bias him to afford every relief to the distressed, but that considerations of justice would point out to him the impropriety of any Act of Grace passing at the present period.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Hair-Powder Bill, Lord Walsingham in the Chair,

The Duke of Norfolk stated his objections to that provision of the Bill which directs, that the master of every family shall return to the Stamp Office a certificate of the number of persons inhabiting his house, who between the months of April 1795 and 1796 shall wear Hair-Powder, and obliging him, under a penalty of 20*l.* to make such return faithfully. His Grace observed, that the effect of this clause would constrain masters of families either to become informers against their own servants, and subject them to pay the penalty of 20*l.* or to pay that penalty themselves.

The Lord Chancellor said, he did not see that masters of families would be placed by the Bill in the situation contended for by the noble Duke: they were only bound to certify the number of persons resident in their houses, who to the best of their knowledge wore Hair Powder.

Lord Moira observed, that in much of what fell from the noble Duke he agreed with him. He conceived it must place the masters of families in a very unpleasant situation. And so well convinced was he of the impolitic tendency of the Tax, that if he happened to be present at the third reading of the Bill, he should oppose it; but as any modification of the Bill would be preferable to it in its present state, if the noble Duke thought proper to take the sense of the Committee, he would support him.

After some further conversation, the

Com.

Committee divided on the proposition of the noble Duke for expunging the clause above-mentioned, when there appeared, in favour of the clause 11; against it, 6; majority for retaining the clause, 5.

After which the remaining clauses of the Bill passed the Committee, and the Report being received, it was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Lord Mulgrave gave notice, that on the third reading of the Bill he would propose, that the exemption from the Tax should be extended to such half-pay Officers as possessed incomes of less than a hundred pounds per ann.

Lord Moira stated his approbation of the noble Lord's idea.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

Lord Walsingham having moved for the Order of the Day,

Earl Fitzwilliam rose. He hoped their Lordships would pardon him, if, before they proceeded to the Order of the Day, he solicited their attention to an object which he conceived to be of the greatest general importance, and more particularly so to his feelings as an individual. He had lately had the honour of representing his Majesty in a kingdom the next in point of importance to that in which his Majesty resides. From that situation he had been recalled in the middle of a most arduous and critical Sessions of Parliament, and in pursuit of measures, in his opinion, the best calculated to promote the prosperity and insure the safety of that Country. To be removed from a situation of such trust as that of the Chief Governor of Ireland, at such a time, and so suddenly, must naturally induce the Public to suppose that his conduct had been blameable indeed to call for such an unprecedented measure. He knew that his Majesty's Ministers in both Houses of Parliament declared that no blame was imputable to them for any of the occurrences in Ireland. The natural inference from that declaration was, that he was the culpable party. Those persons who in his absence accused him would, he hoped, now he was present, come forward and support their allegations. He relied upon the candour of his Majesty's Ministers for their choosing the first open day for this discussion.

Lord Grenville said, he felt the utmost anxiety at the manner in which the Noble Earl had thought proper to bring forward this subject.—He would not enter into a discussion of what might

have passed in another place, but he would venture to say, that in that House no attack had been made upon the Noble Earl by his Majesty's Ministers; they had merely defended themselves. With this impression, he certainly had no day to propose for the discussion of this subject.

Earl Fitzwilliam said, he must persist in calling for an investigation: the public expected it, and his honour required it.—He therefore again requested that a day would be fixed by his Majesty's Ministers for a full explanation of this subject.

Earl Moira conceived it perfectly fair that the Noble Earl should have an opportunity of vindicating his character, and if his Majesty's Ministers would not appoint a day, he recommended to the Noble Earl to fix one.

The Duke of Norfolk said, as an independent Peer of Parliament, he conceived it to be his duty to call for examination, and he also thought the dignity of the House required it.—He therefore gave notice, that he should move for a Committee to enquire into this business on Thursday next, and that the Lords be summoned.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Lord Grenville brought down his Majesty's Message, relative to the Establishment of the Prince of Wales, and the Liquidation of his Debts, which he presented to their Lordships; it was read first by the Lord Chancellor, and then by the Clerk at the Table, after which the Message, on the Motion of Lord Grenville, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Stamp Duty Bill, Vote of Credit and Lottery Bills, and 52 Private Bills.

On the question of the third reading of the Hair-Powder Licence Bill, the Earl of Moira delivered his sentiments at great length; they were as well against the principle as the detail of the Bill; he considered its policy and most probable effects as highly objectionable; it went to draw a marked line of distinction between the richer and poorer classes of society; a circumstance which in the end may produce the most lamentable consequences, in a political point of view.

Lord Grenville defended the principle of the Bill; it was perhaps the most unobjectionable and least unpopular tax that was ever yet proposed; it was evidently an imposition on luxury and

vanity;

vanity; he admitted that the burthen must be somewhere in a certain degree felt, but this objection applied less to this than to any other tax; the poor were wholly exempt from it; the richer and higher orders, at whom it was chiefly levelled, would not feel it; and with respect to those in the middle rank, who were liable to be affected by the tax, it was clearly a matter of option in them.

Lord Mulgrave, in an animated speech, depicted in glowing colours the distressed situation of a great majority of the Officers on half-pay; he contended that they had every claim on the indulgence of the Legislature; their incomes were hardly sufficient to preserve their existence, yet they had to support the character and appearance of gentlemen; and concluded with moving for the introduction of a clause into the Bill, "To exempt all half-pay Officers in the army or navy, whose incomes were less than a hundred a year, from paying the tax."

The Duke of Richmond argued against the exemption to the Half-pay Officers. Taking the Question generally, numbers of them, to his knowledge, never served an hour, but purchased commissions on the close of a war, merely for the object of the half-pay. If the Noble Lord's clause extended only to such half-pay Officers as had come forward to serve their country in the space of a year after the commencement of the war, perhaps he would support it.

Lord Mulgrave in explanation defended his former arguments. If the practices alluded to by the Noble Duke had taken place, it was the crime of those who had the superintendence of those concerns, and they deserved the most severe censures. So strongly he felt it his duty as a professional man, and a Lord of Parliament, to press the exemption, that he was determined to take the sense of the House upon it.

Lord Grenville observed, that every exemption from the tax which in his mind was proper, had already been allowed. The exemption in question had already been proposed in the other House of Parliament, with whom the option ultimately lay, and there rejected. Every class of military men, for whom the wearing of powder was considered as necessary, namely those in the habit of doing duty, were already exempted.

The Bill was read a third time; but the question being called for, their Lordships divided on Lord Mulgrave's

proposition, when there appeared for it, 11; against it, 15; Majority, 4, against exempting the Half-pay Officers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

The different Orders of the Day were disposed of, among which was the Annual Indemnity Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a few Public Bills, among which the Hair Powder Licence Bill was the most important.

The Order of the Day, on the motion of the Duke of Norfolk, to inquire into the circumstances of the Recall of Earl Fitzwilliam, being generally called for in the House;

The Earl of Guildford, deeming the presence of a Noble Duke at the head of the Home department (Portland), with whose office the transaction in question was intimately connected, in some degree necessary; and as he understood the Noble Duke was detained by indisposition from his attendance in that House, he would therefore wish to postpone the discussion of the subject to a future period, which was fixed for to-morrow se'night.

A few words ensued between the Duke of Grafton and Lord Grenville, respecting the discussion of the King's Message, relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The Noble Duke thought the discussion would more properly come on in that House after it had been agitated in the House of Commons.

Lord Grenville observed, that what he had to propose on the subject would be of such a general tendency, as that, by their Lordships agreeing to it, no embarrassment or inconsistency in their proceedings could properly arise.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

On the Order for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration respecting the Establishment of the Prince of Wales being read,

Lord Grenville rose and said, that what he had to propose was an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's communication, and expressive of the loyalty and attachment of their Lordships to his Majesty's person and family. The House would see, that in assenting to the Address, they would give no pledge, nor bind themselves to support any future propositions that might be made to them, when the subject came regularly in a specific form, and in detail, from.

from the other House of Parliament. His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, to the effect above stated; which being read from the woolsack,

The Earl of Guildford observed, that on account of the cautious and general manner in which the Address was couched, he imagined there could not be a dissentient voice to it in the House. He also hoped, that such provisions would be made on the occasion as would

prevent future Princes of Wales from incurring debts to that amount as would render the interference of Parliament necessary for their liquidation.

Lord Grenville hoped the conduct of Ministers on the occasion would be such as to merit the approbation of the House at large, as well as the Noble Lord in particular.

The question on the Address was then put, and carried *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

MR. HOBART moved for leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify the Governors of certain of the British West India Islands, for permitting certain commodities to be imported in Foreign bottoms, &c. which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Pitt moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on the Nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to express the cordial satisfaction which his faithful Commons feel on the event.

The Motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address, which, when returned, was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by such of the Members as were of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

A similar Address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty, and a Congratulatory Message to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the same happy occasion; both which were agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Dundas adverted to the glorious circumstance that attended the late victory gained by Vice-Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean, and moved that the thanks of the House be given to him for the same, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the Motion of Mr. Dundas, the thanks of the House were also voted to Vice-Admiral Goodall, Sir Hyde Parker, and Rear-Admiral Lindsay, *nem. con.*—After which, the remaining orders of the day were deferred until

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

The Report of the Committee on the Franking Bill was brought up with some Amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Long brought up a Clause to exempt Newspapers under cover, with

a Member's name, from payment of postage, which was made a part of the Bill.—*Nem. Con.*

Mr. Long then brought up a Clause to provide that all letters to Sailors, Soldiers, and the Naval and Military Non-commissioned Officers, should pass with only the charge of one penny; which Clause also made part of the Bill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Mr. Grenville entered into a very minute and detailed explanation of the various regulations which he intended to propose, in order to render more effectual the Acts that had been already passed for deciding on the right of Election. The Bill, he said, which he moved for leave to bring in, could offer nothing very new in its general object, as it had already very long, and very frequently occupied the attention of the ablest Members of that House.—The great end to be obtained was a vigorous compulsion to enforce attendance, for surely no personal inconvenience should stand in the way of so important and pressing a duty, especially if the inconveniencies arising from a neglect of it were duly considered.—It being far from his intention to consult or gratify the ease or indolence of Gentlemen, another of his regulations would go to lessen the number of Members on whom this arduous task was in future to devolve. Instead therefore of one hundred, who were now obliged to be present on a day of ballot, sixty only would be required; and instead of drawing 49 from 100, as before, 27 only should be drawn from the 60; and out of the 27 instead of 15, 11 only should be taken to constitute the Committee.

Mr. Grenville next touched on the less-considerable inconveniencies arising from excuses, such as those of services already performed, and the age of 60, to which he wished the excuse not to extend, but only to the age of 70. He also wished to regulate the time allotted for

for bringing on such Petitions, which it was his opinion should be abridged from twelve to six months. After hinting a few other regulations of inferior importance, Mr. Grenville moved for leave to bring in a Bill to render more effectual the execution of several Acts of Parliament for trying controverted Elections.

Mr. Baker objected to several of the regulations, such as lessening the number of Members to attend, and the limiting the time from twelve to six months.

Mr. Fox coincided with the objections of Mr. Baker, and contended that the provision should be directly the reverse, for that it should increase instead of diminish the number of Members to attend.

Mr. Sylvester Douglas entered into a long comparison of the regulations now proposed, with those existing in the Irish Parliament on the same subject, some of which he approved.

After a few words in explanation from Mr. Grenville, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Gen. Smith rose to support the Motion which he had the honour to make respecting Capt. Faulknor. The merits of such Officers required, he said, no splendid speech to blazon them.—As to the bravery of the Officers who commanded the *Blanche* and *Zebra* frigates, nothing could be so singular, nothing to extraordinary; he should therefore content himself with reading the *Gazette* that detailed the account of Captain Faulknor's glorious conduct; after which he moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that a Monument be erected in Westminster-Abbey to Capt. Faulknor, who gloriously fell in his Majesty's service on the 5th of January 1795, and that this House will make good the expences of the same.

Mr. Grey felt proud to second such a motion, especially as he had heard from the best authority the highest testimonies in favour of the gallant Officer in question.

Mr. Windham moved that the debate on this subject be adjourned till Monday, that time might be allowed to examine into the rules and precedents of the House on such occasions.

Mr. Fox opposed this motion, and ridiculed and reprobated the idea of searching for precedents on such an occasion.

The question being called, the House divided on the motion of adjourning the debate, when there appeared in favour of the adjournment 25; against it 29; Majority in favour of erecting the Monument 4.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

After dispatching some private business, the House went up to St. James's with the Address of Congratulation to his Majesty, on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House, when forty Members not being present, an adjournment, of course, took place.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

The Franking Bill being read a third time,

Mr. Porter proposed a clause for correcting and preventing the abuse of Franking by the Clerks of the Public Offices. This clause produced some conversation, the result of which was, that the debate on the clause was postponed to Monday se'nnight.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, an account of the disposition of the monies granted to his Majesty in 1794 was ordered to lie on the table. After which the different sums were voted, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

On reading the resolutions of the Committee of Supply a short conversation took place, relative to the deficiency of grants, &c. discussed in a former Debate, upon which Mr. Pitt entered into a minute and satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Hussey, after a few observations on the *defect* of the Land and Malt Tax for the last year, expressed his satisfaction at the explanation given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the second reading of the Resolutions,

Mr. Hussey moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the payments made of the present Loan, with the discount thereon, and the heads of the services to which, by the Appropriation Act, they were to be applied. Ordered.

Also that there be laid before the House an account of the deficiencies of the Land and Malt Tax for the year 1794, and the heads under which such deficiencies have arisen. Ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

The Bill for drafting from the Royal Corps of Artillery, from the Militia, &c.
lea-

seafaring Men for the service of the Royal Navy, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

Mr. M. A. Taylor opposed it, as tending to increase farther the burthen on parishes.

Col. Sloane said, that as a bounty was paid for each man, no additional burthen could fall on the parishes.

Mr. T. Grenville moved, that Mr. Fox be one of the Managers to conduct the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. in Westminster-Hall.—Agreed to.

Mr. Fox acknowledged the honour done him by the appointment, but could not help animadverting a little on the proceedings of the Lords, as far as their proceedings could be touched upon in that House, which he dared to pronounce different from any that had ever been pursued on any former impeachment.

Mr. Grenville next moved, that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Windham, and the former Managers, do attend to make good the said Charges.—Agreed to.

Mr. Halded moved, That there be laid before the House a copy of the warrant granted by the Secretary of State for apprehending Richard Brothers; also a copy of his examination before the Privy Council; and likewise of the verdict of the Jury impanelled to pronounce him a lunatic. If he had the happiness to procure these documents, it was his intention, as the next was an open day, to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the grounds and motives for detaining the person of Richard Brothers.

No Member rose to second Mr. Halded's Motion, it therefore consequently fell to the ground.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, That the sum of 2,895,000*l.* be granted for the service of his Majesty from the surplus of the Consolidated Fund. Agreed.

The remaining orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for augmenting the Royal Corps of Artillery, and drawing sea-

faring men from the militia for the service of the navy.

Mr. Pitt offered some clauses, one of which had for its object, to revive a power in the Crown of removing Militia Officers at discretion; this was opposed by General Smith, General Macleod, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Robinson. On the motion that the clause do make part of the Bill, the House divided, ayes, 45; noes, 8; majority 37.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The Secretary at War, pursuant to leave given this evening, brought in a Bill "to fix the rates to be paid to Innkeepers in certain cases for the billeting of Soldiers during the present war," which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The House then disposed of, and postponed, the remaining Orders of the Day.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

Mr. Powis gave notice, that he would to-morrow bring forward a Motion, for the more effectual prevention of the use of defective weights and false balances.

Mr. Pitt brought up the following Message from his Majesty:

"G. R.

"His Majesty relies on the liberality and affection of his faithful Commons, and on the cordial interest which they have manifested on the happy event of the Prince's marriage, that they will be ready to concur in such a provision as shall be deemed necessary to settle an establishment on the Prince and Princess of Wales, suitable to their rank and dignity. On an occasion so satisfactory in all other respects, his Majesty feels the deepest regret in communicating to the House, that the benefit of any settlement that may be made must fail in its most desirable effect, if means be not provided to extricate his Royal Highness from the incumbrances under which he labours, to a great amount.

"Anxious as his Majesty must be to relieve the Prince of Wales, his Majesty entertains no idea of proposing the payment of his Royal Highness's debts in any other manner than by appropriating a part of his income, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, to the payment of such debts: and his Majesty will be ready to co-operate in any plan which the wisdom of the House may devise, for establishing a

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ready

ready and punctual order of payment, and for guarding against the possibility of the Prince's being again involved in any similar embarrassments."

The Message being read,

Mr. Pitt moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House on this day to-morrow.

Mr. Stanley expressed the deep regret he felt at the House being again called on for the payment of his Royal Highness's debts, and moved that the Address of the House of the 24th of May 1787 be read.

Mr. Grey moved, that the Message that preceded it should also be read.

The Address and the Message, in which his Majesty assured the House, that he had received the strongest assurances from the Prince, that no such embarrassment should again occur, were then read accordingly.

Mr. Stanley felt considerable regret in seeing himself obliged to offer a few words on the business now before the House. Parliament, he said, had already liberally paid the debts of his Royal Highness, and a solemn promise was given that no such application should again be made. But they were now called on a second time to make a similar provision. The measure to be discussed appeared to him of such extraordinary importance, that it could not be agitated with propriety, especially in the present distressed state of the country, without a very full attendance. Previous, therefore, to the consideration of this matter, he thought it proper that there should be a Call of the House.

Mr. Pitt said, he lamented as much as any Gentleman the necessity of the present application; but he trusted the House would recollect that his Majesty did not propose the immediate payment of the Prince's debts, but that a part of his income should be appropriated for their gradual liquidation.

Mr. Grey animadverted on the manner in which these debts were proposed to be paid, which he said could not be either intelligible or satisfactory to the people. He would therefore most cordially vote for a Call of the House.

Mr. Curwen was of the same opinion, and insisted that some measure should be adopted to prevent for the future such applications as the present.

Mr. Stanley's Motion, that a Call of the House take place previous to the discussion of the business now before

the House, was then agreed to; and also a motion of Mr. Pitt's, that the consideration of his Majesty's Message be postponed till this day fortnight.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Long moved that the Franking Bill be now read a third time.

Mr. Porter said, that as a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) intimated an intention of bringing in a Bill for regulating the privilege of Franking in public offices, he would defer till that occasion the clause which it was his intention to have offered.

Sir W. Pultney said, he also had a clause to offer, which he would reserve for the second Bill expected to be brought in. The object of his clause would be the Board of Agriculture, which he thought of considerable use to the country, and whose correspondence was necessarily of great extent. He had inquired into its amount, and found it to be no less than 5*l.* per week, a large deduction from the 3000*l.* granted to it by Parliament. He wished, however, to take such measures as would preclude any abuse of the privilege.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the duty on Stage Coaches. The House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. Rose then moved, that so much of the Act of the 29th of the King, as related to an additional duty on Stage Coaches do cease and determine.

Mr. Curwen wished to be informed of the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Rose answered, that when this Act had passed, it was its object only to tax Carriages of luxury, but the Surveyors extended it to Stage Coaches, which could not fall under that description. The object of the present Bill was, therefore, to relieve them from this additional duty.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

The Speaker informed the House, that the House of Lords had agreed to the Hair-Powder Bill without any amendment.

The Bill for an indemnity in favour of the Governors and Deputy Governors of the West-India Islands, was read a third time and passed.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the duty on Stage Coaches was brought up, the Resolutions agreed to, and a Bill ordered

dered to be brought in pursuant to the same.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

Gen. M^r Leod moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the latest returns made of all the land forces now serving in Great-Britain. The only objection he saw could be urged against it would be the supposed information which it might convey to the enemy of the state of our internal strength. The motion was negatived without a division.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the bill for the relief of Lun-keepers,

Mr. Windham stated, that the object of the present bill was to relieve this aggrieved class of men from the expences they incurred by having soldiers quartered on them. He then went into a long and minute calculation of the various heads of these expences, and the result of his regulations was, that for each horse they should have an additional allowance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the 6d.

they now had; and whenever they stated their bills at 1s. they should have 6d. where 10d. they should have 5d. and so on.

The remaining parts of the Bill then passed the Committee, and the House refusing, ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Jekyll acquainted the House, that some circumstances having occurred since he gave notice for submitting a motion to the House, respecting the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, which induced him to think that the discussion of that subject would come on with more propriety on a future day, he therefore, with the concurrence of the House, would move to rescind the order made for taking the subject into consideration to-morrow, and to make a new one for the purpose for Tuesday se'nnight; which was ordered accordingly.

The remaining orders of the day were then postponed, and an adjournment took place.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR GENERAL of BENGAL) before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Concluded from Vol. XXVI. Page 40.)

ON Thursday, April 23, this celebrated Trial, which began on the 12th of February 1788, came to a decision. The Hall was as much crowded as on the first day. The splendour of the Assembly, from the number of Ladies, it is impossible to describe.—Mr. Fox and the rest of the Managers came into their box at twelve o'clock. The Peers entered the Hall half an hour afterwards.

Proclamation being made in the usual way, Warren Hastings, Esq. with his bail came into the Court, and was directed to withdraw.

The Lord Chancellor then stood up, and said, that the Lords had upon Friday last resolved, that judgment should be given this day on the Charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanors brought by the House of Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq.

The following are the Resolutions which they entered into, and the Questions to be put to the Lords severally:

Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, That the following Questions be put to the Lords in Westminster Hall; viz.

I. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the First Article of Charge?

II. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the Second Article of Charge?

III. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the said Warren Hastings having in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, corruptly taken the several sums of money charged to have been taken by him in the said years, from the several persons in the said Article particularly mentioned?

IV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, on or before the 26th of June 1780, corruptly received and taken from Sadanund, the Buxey of the Rajah Cheit Sing, the sum of two lacks of rupees as a present or gift?

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V. Is

- V. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, in October 1780, taken and received from Kelloram, on behalf of himself and a certain person called Cullian Sing, a sum of money amounting to four lacks of rupees, in consideration of letting to them certain lands in the province of Bahar in perpetuity, contrary to his duty, and to the injury of the East India Company?
- VI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having in the year 1781, received and taken as a present from Nundoolol, the sum of fifty-eight thousand rupees?
- VII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, on or about the month of September 1781, at Chunar, in the Province of Oude, contrary to his duty, taken and received as a present from the Vizier the sum of ten lacks of rupees?
- VIII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Sixth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having first fraudulently solicited as a loan, and of his having afterwards corruptly and illegally taken and retained as a present or gift, from Rajah Nobkissen, a sum of money amounting to 34,000l. sterling; and of his having, without any allowance from the Directors, or any person authorized to grant such allowance, applied the same to his own use, under pretence of discharging certain expences said to be incurred by the said Warren Hastings in his public capacity?
- IX. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, granted a Contract for the Provision of Opium for four years, to Stephen Sullivan, Esq. without advertising for the same, and upon terms glaringly extravagant and wantonly profligate, for the purpose of creating an instant fortune to the said Stephen Sullivan?
- X. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having borrowed money at a large interest, for the purpose of advancing the same to the Contractor for Opium, and engaging the East India Company in a Smuggling Adventure to China?
- XI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the Contract for Bullocks granted to Charles Croftes, Esq.?
- XII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to his having granted the Provision of Bullocks to Sir Charles Blunt by the mode of Agency?
- XIII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the several allowances charged to have been made to Sir Eyre Coote, and directed to be paid by the Vizier for the use of the said Sir Eyre Coote?
- XIV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the Appointment of James Peter Auriol, Esq. to be Agent for the purchase of Supplies for the relief of the Presidency of Madras, and all the other Presidencies in India, with a Commission of fifteen per cent.
- XV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged upon him by the Commons in the Fourth Article of Charge, in so far as relates to the appointment of John Belli, Esq. to be Agent for the Supply of Stores and Provisions for the Garrison of Fort William in Bengal, with a Commission of thirty per cent.
- XVI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq. Guilty, or not Guilty, of the Residue of the High Crimes and Misdemeanors, or any of them, charged upon him by the Unpeachment of the Commons?

Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, That the said Questions shall be severally put in Westminster-hall to each of the Lords, beginning with the Junior Baron; and that the only answer shall be given by each Lord in these words:—"Guilty, upon my Honour;" or, "Not Guilty, upon my Honour;" laying his Right Hand on his Breast.

The Lord Chancellor held in his hand a list of the Peers present, and who had taken their seats in their robes before the Throne. Those Peers who did not mean to vote retired behind the Throne.

The noble Lord then began with the junior Peer present, in the following manner:

George Lord Douglas, is Warren Hastings, Esq. guilty or not guilty of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, charged by the Commons in the first Article of Charge?—Lord Douglas stood up, took off his hat, and laying his right hand on his heart, pronounced—Not guilty, upon my honour.

James Lord Fife, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Charles Lord Somers, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Francis Lord Rawdon, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Thomas Lord Walsingham, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Edward Lord Thurlow, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Martin Lord Hawke, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Frederic Lord Boston, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Edwin Lord Sandys, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Henry Lord Middleton, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Samuel Lord Bishop of Rochester, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

John Lord Bishop of Bangor, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Thomas Lord Viscount Sidney, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

George Lord Viscount Falmouth, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Henry Earl of Carnarvon, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

Joseph Earl of Dorchester, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Algernon Earl of Beverley, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Jacob Earl of Radnor, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

William Earl Fitzwilliam, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

George Earl of Warwick, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

George William Earl of Coventry, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

John Earl of Suffolk, how say you?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

George Marquis Townshend, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Francis Duke of Bridgewater, how says your Grace?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Francis Duke of Leeds, how says your Grace?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Charles Duke of Norfolk, how says your Grace?—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

David Earl of Mansfield, how say you?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

William Lord Archbishop of York, how says your Grace?—Not guilty, upon my honour.

Alexander Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor, pronounced—*Guilty*, upon my honour.

Thus, on the first question, twenty-three Peers pronounced Mr. Hastings not guilty. Six pronounced him guilty.

On the 2d question the numbers were the same.

On the 3d question he was unanimously declared not guilty. The Duke of Norfolk then retired behind the Throne, and did not vote any more.

On the fourth question, four Peers pronounced him guilty—the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Suffolk, and the Lord Chancellor; all the rest not guilty.—Lord Suffolk then withdrew.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 8th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Mansfield, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 9th, Lord Walsingham, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Radnor, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 10th he was unanimously acquitted.

On the 11th and 12th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 13th and 14th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Radnor, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

On the 15th and 16th, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Fitzwilliam, and the Lord Chancellor, guilty—all the rest not guilty.

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The following will shew the whole in one point of view:

The figures answer to the sixteen ques-

tions. N. G. stands for not guilty. G. for Guilty.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lord Douglas, (E. of Morton)	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Fife	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Seiers	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Rawdon, (E. Moira)	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Walsingham	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Thurlow	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Hawke	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Biffon	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Sailes	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Middleton	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Bishop of Rochester	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Bishop of Bangor	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Viscount Sidney	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Viscount Falmouth	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Carnarvon	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Dorchester	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Beverley	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Radnor	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl Fitzwilliam	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Warwick	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Cventry	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Earl of Suffolk	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Marquis Townshend	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Duke of Bridgewater	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Duke of Leeds	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Duke of Norfolk	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
E. of Mansfield, (L. President)	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Lord Archbishop of York	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
L. Loughborough (L. Chan.)	G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.	N.G.
Total, Not Guilty,	23	23	28	24	24	24	24	22	21	28	24	24	23	23	24	24
Guilty,	6	6	—	4	3	3	3	5	5	—	3	3	4	4	3	3

As soon as they had gone through all the 16 questions,

The Lord Chancellor said, It appears that there is a great majority for the acquittal of the prisoner on each of the Articles; I am, therefore, pursuant to your Lordships' directions, to declare that Warren Hastings, Esq. is acquitted of all the Charges of Impeachment brought against him by the Commons, and of all the matter contained therein.

Mr Hastings was then called to come into Court: he came into his box, and

knelt in the usual way; the Chancellor desired him to rise, and addressed him in these words:—

“Warren Hastings, you are acquitted of all the Charges of Impeachment brought against you by the Commons, and of all the matter contained therein; you and your bail, therefore, are discharged.”

Mr Hastings bowed to the House.

The Lord Chancellor moved that their Lordships do adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament.—Ordered.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 17.

THE WELSH HEIRESS, A Comedy, by Mr. Jerminham, was acted the first time at Drury-Lane. The Characters as follow :

Lord Melford,	Mr. Palmer,
Sir Peppall Plinlimmon,	Mr. Dodd,
Mr. Fashion,	Mr. Barrymore,
Classical Frenzy,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Fancy,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Conscience,	Mr. Suet.
Lady Bellair,	Miss Farren,
Miss Plinlimmon,	Miss Pope,
Miss Plinlimmon,	Mrs. Jordan.

The Play opens with a conversation between Fashion and Lady Bellair, from which it appears, that the Plinlimmons are visitors at the seat of her brother, Lord Melford, who, by marrying Miss Plinlimmon, is to clear the many incumbrances of his estate. His disgust at the manners of his intended bride, which sometimes indicate simplicity and sometimes cunning, begins in the first act, and continues to increase, yet without changing his design upon her fortune, till the fifth, when he expresses some reluctance to their union, and persuades Fashion to offer himself to her. The marriage of Fashion and Miss Plinlimmon, which takes place almost immediately, concludes the story of the piece. Lady Bellair has been separated from her husband before the play, and remains so afterwards. Frenzy is a neglected and indignant poet, whose schemes for popularity give some activity to the beginning of the piece, but have no connection with the story. Fancy is a painter, and Conscience an attorney.

The first two acts of this Comedy had sprightliness enough to engage the attention of the audience, though parts of them bordered too much on the province of farce. There was through the whole a deficiency of action, a plot too slender, conversation extended to tediousness, though sometimes not without wit, but at other times approaching too near to indelicacy. It was well received until the conclusion of the fourth act, from which time until the dropping of the curtain there were shewn many marks of disapprobation. It was at first withdrawn for alteration, but afterwards, on more mature consideration, totally laid aside.

The Prologue, by a lapse in Mr. Barrymore's memory, was, to the dissatisfaction of the audience, obliged to be read. The Epilogue, admirably spoken by Miss Farren, very successfully ridiculed the triumph of ALEX-

ANDER'S ENTRY INTO BABYLON, "where the friendly banners point out to the gaping multitude who and who are together, and Amazonian heroines have almost every thing naked but their faces." It also intreated, though in vain, for the Comedy.

22. Miss E. Wallis appeared, first time at Covent-Garden, and the third on any stage, in the character of the Page in *The Follies of a Day*, for the benefit of her sister, and performed it with a portion of spirit and archness that deserved applause.

23. **THE IRISH MIMIC ; or, BLUNDERS AT BRIGHTON**, a Farce, by Mr. O'Keeffe, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden.

The most prominent features of originality in this trifle are the blundering imitations of Mr. Parrot, an Irish Mimic, and on the whimsicality of this character rests chiefly the business of two long acts, which took up near two hours in representation. There are also two Ladies, of the name of Malcolm, an aunt and a niece ; the one courted by an old Gentleman, Mr. Cyprus, and the other by Captain Clifford, an Officer. The latter Gentleman is rendered unhappy by the supposition that the young Lady to whom he pays his addresses carries on a correspondence with Cyprus, which error he is led into from her bearing the same name as her aunt, who is the object of the old Gentleman's choice. An explanation at length takes place ;—the Captain receives the hand of the young Julia, but the old Lady, Miss Peggy, discards her enfeebled lover, and embraces the Irish Mimic. On the servant of Miss Peggy, who is the bearer of her love-letters to Cyprus, depends a considerable share of the comicality of the scene.

The intention of the Author is evidently to raise a laugh, and, although at the expence of all manner of probability, he undoubtedly has succeeded so far. There is scarcely an incident in the piece that will bear the test of reason ; but as Mr. O'Keeffe is considered as a licensed wholesale dealer in absurdity, we shall content ourselves with observing, that the first Act is by much the best ; that the well-known whimsical legacy of five hundred pounds (yet unclaimed, to him who shall give a caning to a well-known character, forms the most striking incident ; and that Taylor's ingenious story of Monsieur Tonson has also been very happily blended with a variety of other blunders, forming a mixture of equivocal, pun, and melody, highly relished by the audience.

27. MAHOMET and EDGAR AND EMMELINE were revived at Drury-Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons, in which pieces that admirable actress appeared in the dissimilar characters of Palmira and Emmeline. Between the play and farce she spoke the following Address, written by SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq; Author of that excellent poem "The Pleasures of Memory."

YES, 'tis the pulse of life ! my fears were vain !
I wake, I breathe, and am myself again,
Still in this nether world ! no seraph yet !
Nor walks my spirit when the sun is set,
With troubled step to haunt the fatal board,
Where I died last—by poison or the sword ;
And blanch each honest cheek with deeds of
night,
Done here so oft by dim and doubtful light.

—To drop all metaphor, that little bell
Call'd back reality and broke the spell.
No heroine claims your tears with tragic tone ;
A very woman—scarce restrains her own !
Can she, with fiction, charm the cheated mind,
When to be grateful is the part assign'd ?
Ah, No ! she scorns the trappings of her art ;
No theme but truth, no prompter but the
heart.

BUT, Ladies, say, must I alone unmask,
Is here no other actress ? let me ask.
Believe me, those who best the heart dissect,
Know every Woman studies stage-effect.
She moulds her manners to the parts she fills,
As Instinct teaches, or as Humour wills ;
And, as the grave or gay her talent calls,
Acts in the drama till the curtain falls.

First, how her little breast with triumph
swells,

When the red coral rings its silver bells !
To play in pantomime is then the rage
Along the carpet's many-colour'd stage ;
Or lift her merry thoughts with loud en-
deavour,

Now here, now there,—in noise and mis-
chief ever !

A school-girl next, she curls her hair in papers,
And mimics father's gout and mother's va-
pours ;

Disfards her doll, bribes Betty for romances ;
Playful at church, and serious when she
dances ;

Tramples alike on customs and on toes,
And whispers all she hears to all she knows ;
Terror of caps and wigs and sober notions !
A romp ! that longest of perpetual motions !
—Till tam'd and tortur'd into more graces,
She sports her lovely face at public places ;
And with blue, laughing eyes, behind her fan,
First acts her part with that great actor, MAN.

Too soon a flirt, approach her and she flies,
Frowns when pursu'd, and, when intreated,
fights !

Plays with unhappy men as cats with mice ;
Till fading beauty hints the late advice.
Her prudence dictates what her pride disdain'd,
And now she sues to slaves herself had chain'd.

Then comes that good old character, a Wife,
With all the dear, distracting cares of life ;
A thousand cards a-day at doors to leave,
And in return, a thousand cards receive ;
Rouge high, play deep, to lead the ton aspire,
With nightly blaze set PORTLAND-PLACE
on fire ;

Snatch half a glimpse at Concert, Opera, Ball,
A Meteor trac'd by none, tho' seen by all ;
And when her shatter'd nerves forbid to roam,
In very spleen—rehearse the girl at home.

Last the grey Dowager, in antient flounces,
With snuff and spectacles the age denounces ;
Boasts how the Sires of this degenerate Isle
Knelt for a look and duell'd for a smile ;
The scourge and ridicule of Goth and Vandal,
Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with scandal ;
With modern Belles eternal warfare wages,
Like her own birds that clamour from their
cages ;

And shuffles round to bear her tale to all,
Like some old Ruin, "nodding to its fall !"

Thus WOMAN makes her entrance and her
exit,

Then most an actress when the least suspects it.
Yet nature oft peeps out and mars the plot,
Each lesson lost, each poor pretence forgot ;
Full oft, with energy that scorns controul,
At once lights up the features of the soul ;
Unlocks each thought chain'd down by cow-
ard Art,

And to full day the latent passions start !

But she, whose first best wish is your applause,
Herself exemplifies the truth she draws.
Born on the stage—thro' every shifting scene,
Obscure or bright, tempestuous or serene,
Still has your smile her trembling spirit fir'd !
And can she act, with thoughts like these in-
spir'd ?

Thus from her mind all artifice she flings,
All skill, all practice, now unmeaning things ;
To you, uncheck'd, each genuine feeling
flows,
For all that life endears—to you she owes.

MAY 1. THE BANK NOTE ; or, LES-
SONS FOR LADIES, a Comedy by Mr.
Macready, was acted the first time at Co-
vent-Garden, for the benefit of Mr. John-
stone. This piece is taken from Taverner's
Amical Husband, is judiciously altered, and
promises to become a stock play. After
which was represented a New Musical Piece
of One Act, called, THE SAILOR'S PRIZE ;
or, MAY-DAY WEDDING, a performance
merely

merely intended as a vehicle for the introduction of some Singing and Dancing.

On the same evening "THE ADOPTED CHILD," a Musical Piece, written by Mr. Birch, and composed by Mr. Atwood, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Master Wallis.

The fable turns on the incident of a boy, the heir of Sir Edmund, Baron of Milford Castle, being supposed to have been shipwrecked, but who has been fortunately rescued from the waves by Michael, a ferryman, whose humanity induces him to bring up the boy as his own. He is accidentally recognized by Sir Bertrand, on his landing to take possession of Sir Edmund's estate, as his own, in default of an immediate heir male. Sir Bertrand has him stole and conveyed to a convent by ruffians, but on their return to sea, Michael intercepts a letter, and recovers the boy. A trunk given by the father to Michael contains title-deeds, which divulge the secret of the boy's birth, and by the honest endeavours of the ferryman, assisted by Old Record, the family steward, he is legally put into possession of his estate.

These materials form the substance of this drama, which affords some degree of entertainment, being destitute of neither interest nor humour.

2. THE DESERTED DAUGHTER, a Comedy, by Mr. Holcroft, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden.

The Characters as follow :

Mordaunt,	Mr. Pope,
Lenox,	Mr. Harley,
Clement,	Mr. Middleton,
Grime,	Mr. Bernard,
Item,	Mr. Quick,
Donald,	Mr. Munden,
Secherval,	Mr. Lewis,
Mrs. Mordaunt,	Mrs. Pope,
Mrs. Enfield,	Mrs. Cornellys,
Sarsenet,	Mrs. Mattocks,
Johanna,	Miss Wallis.

Mordaunt, a profligate and extravagant man of fashion, apprehensive that his wife and her connexions would have been displeased at the knowledge of his former marriage, abandons Johanna his daughter when an infant, to the care of Item, a wicked and unfaithful steward. This high-spirited, beautiful and virtuous girl, cast on the world by an unfeeling and unnatural father, finds refuge in the house of Mrs. Enfield, in Dover-street, a house of notorious intrigue, and which is frequented by Mordaunt and his companions. Mrs. Enfield acquaints Lenox of the prize,

and he imparts the secret to Mordaunt, who is determined to visit this piece of matchless beauty and excellence. In the interim, Secherval, a volatile young man of fashion, to whom Mordaunt is guardian, becomes of age, and inherits a fortune of 18,000l a year. Secherval is determined to enjoy all the follies and pleasures of the town, but revolts at the idea, as long as they involve him in vice, or are purchased by the sacrifice of his honour or character. Having previously seen Johanna in the Green Park, he immediately becomes enamoured. Lenox obtains an interview with Johanna through Mrs. Enfield, to whom also the father is introduced, but who does not know his daughter. Immediately after, Secherval arrives, apprizes her of the character of the house, assures her of the ardor and sincerity of his passion, and vows that from the first time he saw her in the Park, he was enraptured. Johanna, shocked at her situation, elopes in male attire. The father being informed by Donald, a faithful Scotch domestic, that he had an interview with his own daughter at Enfield's, becomes almost distracted. Remorse, and every passion that can tear the human breast, rush on his mind, and produce reform and penitence, and these are rendered permanent by the amiable disposition and good sense of his wife. Secherval, in his rambles, discovers the fair fugitive, whom he restores to her father. She is instantly adopted by Mrs. Mordaunt, and the piece concludes with the marriage of Johanna to her disinterested Lover, and the punishment of Grime and Item, two usurers, who had nearly plundered Mr. Mordaunt of his fortune and estate, but which are restored by the honesty of Clement, nephew to Item.

This Comedy is interesting, but not from any novelty in the plot or characters, or any thing very striking in the dialogue. It forms, however, a drama which the audience applauded from the best motive, the satisfaction of seeing vice pourtrayed in its native deformity, and virtue exhibited in its most pleasing form.—The performers, particularly Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Wallis and Mrs. Mattocks, all did justice to their several characters.

On the same evening Mrs. Powell performed Douglas at Drury-Lane for her own benefit. These kinds of exhibitions may contribute to fill the Theatre at a performer's benefit, but are not calculated to add any thing to the reputation of the actress.

6. JACK OF NEWBURY, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Hooke jun. was acted the first time at Drury-Lane. The Characters are as follow :

Sir

Sir Murdoch O'Connel, Mr. Kelly,
 Edgar, Mr. Deaume,
 Jack, Mr. Palmer,
 Flaw, Mr. Suet,
 Knap, Mr. Bannister,
 Craft, Mr. R. Palmer.

Dame Eleanor, Mrs. Crouch,
 Blanche, Miss Leak,
 Kathlane, Mrs. Bland,
 Emma, Signora Storace.

The story from whence this piece is taken is too well known to need repetition. The author has varied little from it, and the additions, the Irish Knight and his disguised mistress, are by no means happy efforts of dramatic art. The hero of the piece has too little share in it, and the plot is too simple. The characters

have no novelty nor interest. The performers, however, did justice to their respective parts, and the music by Mr. Hook sen. was very pleasing. The Manager also shewed his liberality in decorating the performance, particularly the mask in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which abounded with splendor and magnificence.

On the same evening a Musical Interlude, called "THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN FAULKNER," was acted the first time at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Martyr.

8. Mrs. Townsend, who formerly belonged to the Norwich Theatre, appeared the first time at Covent-Garden, in Angelina in Love Makes a Man, for the benefit of Mr. Murden.

P O E T R Y.

THE ARMED YEOMAN: a New Song. Written by SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART. The Music adapted for the Harpsichord, by Z. WIVILL, Harpsichord and Singing Master, at *Bray, near Maidenhead, Berks.*

Yeomen, attend, who sword in hand

Stand forth, your country's glory, Who quit the plough to guard

the land, Come listen to my story: Listen how France is

fill the foe Of Britain's Consti-tu-tion! King, or Repub-li-

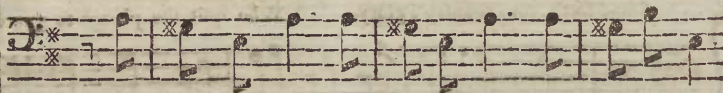
cans, we know In this, no Re-vo-lu-tion.

Y y 2 CHORUS.

Tenor an Octave below.



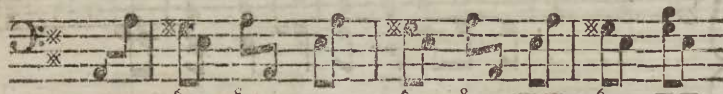
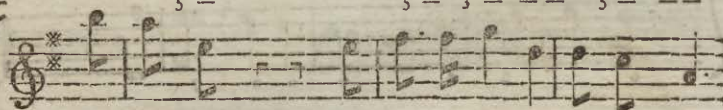
These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And migh-ty are



These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And migh-ty are



These Frenchmen boast they'll hi-ther come, And migh-ty are

6 — 8 6 — 8 6 — 8
5 — 5 — 3 5 —

in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,



in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,



in word, Sirs; But who invades a Bri-ton's home,



6 — 6 6 6 6 6



Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!



Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!



Shall feel a Bri-ton's sword, Sirs!



6 6 6 7 6



II.

They say they will, so kind and good,
Give freedom to all people;
Free, they shall be, to bathe in blood,
Free, to burn church and steeple;
Free, to lose all that's dear, and then
Free, to keep what they have, Sirs;
Free, nor to think, nor act as men,
Free, to be France's slaves, Sirs.

CHORUS.

These Frenchmen boast, &c.

III.

Britons well know, and e'er have known,
That freedom ne'er was given,
But to those deserve the boon,
And then's the gift of Heaven.
The virtuous, brave, and kind, are free,
In this alone confin'd, Sirs,
They cannot false, or cruel be,
They cannot change their mind, Sirs.

CHORUS.

We will not change, so let them come,
And mighty be in, &c.

IV.

Yeomen attend, your liberty
Has no fine-spun solution,
But has a noble invent'ry
Within the Constitution:
Has never master, but the laws,
Which house, as castle, guard, Sirs;
And in the rich and poor man's cause,
Give equally award, Sirs.

CHORUS.

These laws we'll keep; so let them come,
And mighty be in word, Sirs, &c.

V.

This invent'ry, as you'll perceive,
Names freedom's dispensations,
Names all herself can ever give,
And all her best relations:
Free industry to work and gain,
Free what is gain'd t' enjoy, Sirs;
Free words, free thoughts, to entertain,
Free talents best t' employ, Sirs.

CHORUS.

These rights we'll keep; so let them come,
And mighty be in, &c.

VI.

A Royal Keystone knits the arch,
Where freedom's bulwark standing,
With lion flag directs our march,
To meet the foe when landing:
Then whilst we note our laws and rights,
Their Guardian let us sing, Sirs,
For whom each true-born Britain fights,
And toast, God save the King, Sirs.

CHORUS.

For Him we'll fight; so let them come,
And mighty be in word, Sirs;
But who invades a Briton's home,
Shall feel a Briton's sword, Sirs.

SOPH'S ROOM AND LIBRARY.

FAST by the eastern gate, where awful
frown
The darkest, dunest horrors of St. —,
Through dismal glooms, and many a dubious
maze,
Which mocks th' unrav'ling clue, a laby-
rinth frays.
Not that of famous note in ancient lay,
Through darker errors wound its wand'ring
way;
Where wretched Daedalus a captive pin'd,
Doom'd to the chains himself had taught to
bind.

Him thence eat length the wax-form'd pinions
bear,
And gave to range the pathless wilds of air.
Here through th' impervious gloom, nor
tempts the sky,
Nor finds the grov'ling prisoner wings to fly.
Damps, such as chill the murky midnight
tomb,
Shed shivering horrors thro' the mystic dome.
Walls shagg'd with filth a dim pale twilight
shews,
And sounds of dismal note the bleak blast
blows.
In this, fit emblem of his various brain,
A ragged Soph possess his dark domain.

For

For full of mazy wiles was he, and knew
 With specious gloss to gild the false as true.
 Incav'd he sat, his head a night-cap bound;
 A motley hanging spread the walls around;
 Which shew'd, where-e'er its numerous
 chafins divide,
 The walls less wretched it was meant to hide.
 Thus when the rough beard hangs horrent on
 his chin
 Appears the long endungeon'd felon's skin.
 Dark stuff, which once was green, now dusky
 brown,
 Hung loose, and wav'd in tatters half-way
 down.
 Reeds strung together, mat-like, serv'd below,
 Cut from where Cam's muse-haunted waters
 flow.
 Small panes, thick-furr'd with smoke, a feeble
 ray
 Transmitt, which never brightens into day.
 On crazy chairs, or wide along the floor,
 A jumbled chaos stretch'd, his learned store.
 Here Logic, Ethics, Physic, scatter'd round,
 And Metaphysics dark, with lore profound.
 Here harsh Mathesis, scrawl'd with crabbed
 line,
 Squares, Curve, Cones, Tangents, Ordinates,
 and Sines.
 Great NEWTON here a large expanse posselt,
 Wedg'd close by ambient books DES CARTES
 was prest
 The fine-drawn subtleties of BERKLEY's mind
 Boards and tough calfskin bound, or — seem'd
 to bind.
 These with a few choice tract of name less
 known,
 And doctrine recondite, taught here alone,
 In formless heaps were spread along the room:
 Propp'd on a desk lay wide extended HUME.
 On this full many a studious hour he pores,
 And broods, like misers, o'er their treasure'd
 stores.
 Hence taught by times, and daily-practis'd
 rules,
 He braves the conflict of the jarring Schools.
 Hence all the various arts of SOPHISTRY,
 The nice evasion, and the quick reply.
 Each quirk and quibble of the stiff dispute,
 T' assert, object, confound, but — ne'er con-
 fute.
 High on a shelf which no rude hands molest,
 The antient tires of classic knowledge rest.
 There, since when school consign'd him to
 St. —,
 And Alma Mater own'd him for a son,
 What time the birchen sceptre lost its dread,
 They've slept unheeded, as the mighty dead.
 O'er these his slimy toils extended wide.
 A full-blown spider reign'd from side to side.
 Dire-mangled insect, block'd the monster's
 gate,
 The pendent mansion sunk beneath the weight,

There hung the fragments of blood-drained
 bees,
 Wasps, moths, flies, gnats, and carcases of fleas.
 Thus Jack, the gigantomist of yore,
 Saw dens and castles smear'd with human gore.
 Limbs half devour'd, and, scatter'd here and
 there,
 Bare bones, slow-bleaching in the humid air,
 Arms, legs, thighs, skulls, in dread confusion
 The ghastly ruins wound the aching eye. [Lc,
 — Col. Camb. 1760.

L I N E S

Written in a Book of mine, formerly belong-
 ing to the Dean of ST. PATRICK'S.

BY MR. WALLER, A. M.

COME hither, Book, and bring with thee
 Wit, and Jest, and Repartee;
 Thine must surely be the gift,
 Having once with DR. SWIFT,
 Couldst thou indeed, indeed infuse
 One spark of his celestial muse,
 Oh! could thy leaves transfer that spirit
 Their former master did inherit,
 Nor FEARNE nor BUTLER could convey
 A goodlier estate than they.
 Rich in a vein of choicest poeies,
 I'd bless the boon metempsychosis,
 ST. PATRICK'S Dean thro' me should pass
 A convert to PYTHAGORAS.
Lawson, Sept. 17, 1794.

T H E C H O I C E.

STOIC APATHY, my home
 Wants no visits paid by thee;
 Give my passions leave to roam—
 Check them, REASON, when too free.
 In my Anna's breast I find
 What the loveliest sex possess,
 Sensibility refin'd,
 Warm to pleasure and distress.
 Let me meet the trickling tear,
 Shed through sympathetic woe,
 And when joyous scenes appear,
 Smiling lips and cheeks that glow.

J. J.

S O N N E T.

LOVE! resistless tyrant of the soul,
 In vain we shun, in vain contest thy sway,
 Whole soul behests the mightiest obey,
 Whose laws the monarch and the slave control,
 Spare, ah! spare this woe-distracted breast;
 Nor let, O Love, thy slow-consuming flame
 Immanhood's vigorous bloom destroy my frame,
 Nor let these racking cares my inward soul in-
 Is she not destin'd to another's arms? [test.
 She in whose radiant, soul-subduing eye
 Ten thousand sportive Loves in ambush lie.
 E'en she who thrills my soul with fond alarms.
 Yet I, alas! am ever deem'd to prove
 The pangs of grief and agonies of love.

THYRIS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 28.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's ship Inflexible, dated Falmouth, Mar. 23, to Mr. Nepean.

HAVING failed agreeable to my letter of the first inst. I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his Majesty's ship under my command to this port; and beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that having received information from the master of a ship which I chased, that a convoy of 60 sail were to leave Brest on the 7th in the morning for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the squadron under my command as near the Penmarks as possible, and at day-light saw 25 sail close among the rocks, under guard of one small armed ship. Fifteen of this number were taken and destroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in such a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to pursue them fruitless.

Out of eight taken, two are laden with building timber, one with bale goods, and one partly with sugar, indigo, and some bales of linen. Two ships, three brigs, and two sloops were burnt.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

A DISPATCH of which the following is a copy, was this evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, at Sea, March 16, 1795.

SIR,

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 8th inst. being then in Leghorn Road, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the *Mozelle*, then in the Ofing, for a fleet in the north-west quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break the following morning we put to

sea with a strong breeze from the East-North-East.

The *Mozelle* previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the Southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corsica, lest their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the *Varleton* brig to St. Fiorenzo, with orders for the *Berwick* to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but, in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships' time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chase, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of battle ships to be without her topmasts, which afforded to Capt. Freemantle, of the *Inconstant* frigate (who was then far advanced on the chase), an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprise, by his attacking, raking, and harrassing her until the coming up of the *Agamemnon*, when he was most ably seconded by Capt. Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself again to rights; but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding

Finding that our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy during the chase, I made the signal for the Squadron to form upon the larboard line of bearing, in which order we continued for the night.

At daylight the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the South-West of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own Squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the *Ca-ira* (formerly the *Couronne*) of 80 guns, and the *Censeur* of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the *Illustrious* and *Courageux* (having each lost their main and mizen masts) that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the Westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were loaded with troops; the *Ca-ira* having 1300 men on board, and the *Censeur* 1000, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between 300 and 400 men.

The efforts of our Squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to

specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of Captain Holloway, of the *Britannia*: during a long friendship with that officer, I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the Squadron, and have to lament the loss of Capt. Littlejohn, of the *Berwick*, who (I understand from some of her men that were retaken in the *Ca-ira*) was unfortunately killed the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfortune his Majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer, and I have only to add that he has left a widow and four small children. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Enclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two Squadrons on the 14th inst.

I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the *Ca-ira*.

[Here follows a return of the officers and men killed and wounded on board the different ships of the Squadron during the action, amounting in the whole to 75 killed, and 280 wounded. No officer of rank was killed, and only one midshipman (viz. Mr. W. Coleman, of the *Courageux*), and but few of them wounded, who were, Third Lieutenant R. Honeyman, of the *St. George*; First Lieutenant T. Hawker, of the *Windfor Castle*; Mr. W. Hunter, Master, and First Lieutenant Wilfon Rathbone, of the *Captain*; Mr. S. Moore, of the *Illustrious*, midshipman; Mr. J. Blackburn, of the *Courageux*, master; First Lieutenant Miles, of the *Bedford*; and Mr. John Wilfon, master of the *Agamemnon*.

Then follows a table of the order of battle of the British fleet, amounting to 14 sail of the line, viz. *Britannia*, 100 guns; *Princess Royal*, *Windfor Castle*,

Castle, and St. George, 90 guns each; Captain, Bedford, Tancredi, Illustrious, Courageux, Egmont, Terrible, and Fortitude, of 74 guns each; Agamemnon and Diadem, of 64 each: also a list of the names of the ships which composed the French fleet, containing one of 120 guns, three of 80, eleven of 74, two of 40, two of 32, one of 20, and one of 18. The number of men on board the English line was 8896; that of the whole of the French fleet, 18,240.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 17.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Colpoys to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's ship London, at Spithead, the 16th of April, 1795.

Please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here with his Majesty's ships under my command.

That on the 29th of March the *Jean Bart*, a French corvette, of 20 guns and 120 men, bound to Brest, was captured by his Majesty's ships *Cerberus* and *Santa Margareta*; she had been charged with dispatches from the French Minister in America.

That on the 30th of March the *Robust* recaptured the *Caldicot Castle*, of Chepstow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernsey; she was taken on the 12th of March, off Cape St. Vincent's, by six French ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette.

That on the 10th instant we discovered and gave chase to three French frigates, which soon shaped different courses. I made the signal for the *Hannibal* and *Robust* to follow the two which pointed most to the westward. The *Astrea*, Lord Henry Powlett, with his accustomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largest and, seemingly, best goer of the three, with which he closed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged her to surrender, after a well-fought action of 58 minutes, which does great credit to his Lordship's good conduct, as well as the discipline of his officers and ship's company. The particulars I transmit in a copy of his Lordship's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The *Robust* joined me off the Isle of Wight. Captain Thornborough reports, that *La Gentille*, of 40 guns, was taken on Saturday last by the *Hannibal*, but that *La Fraternité* escaped.

VOL. XXVII. MAY 1795.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majesty's ship Astrea, to Rear-Admiral Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April 1795. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 46 min W.

SIR,

In obedience to your signal from the London, yesterday morning, I gave chase to the north-west, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged *La Gloire*, French National frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main deck, 10 six-pounders and 4 thirty-six pounder carronades on the quarter-deck, and 2 six-pounders on the fore-castle; having on board 275 men. After a close action of 58 minutes she struck.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only eight men wounded; three of them, I am sorry to add, are in some danger. I am also very sorry to say that the slaughter on board the enemy has been very considerable; the killed and wounded, from the best accounts I have been able to collect, amounting to forty; among the latter is her Captain, Citizen Beens, who received a contusion on the head. He seems to be an able, humane, and intelligent Officer.

I have sent Mr. Talbot, my First Lieutenant, on board *La Gloire*, which will, I hope, meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add, that the conduct of the officers and ship's company in general afforded me particular satisfaction.

The two frigates, after which you dispatched his Majesty's ships *Hannibal* and *Robust*, are exactly of the same force with *La Gloire*. They had been three weeks out from Brest, and had made but one capture, a small Spanish brig.

I am, &c. H. POWLETT.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. of his Majesty's ship La Pomone, dated off Palm-uth, April 24, 1795, to Rear-Admiral Nepean Esq.

Until the 15th inst nothing material occurred; when a sail having been discovered in the N. E. the Isle de Rhe bearing E. N. E. five leagues, I made the signal for a general chase, and at 2 2 half

half past eight, A. M. the Artois brought her to. She proved to be Le Jean Bart, ship corvette, of 26 guns and 187 men.

On the 16th, having seen several sail a-head, gave chase with the Squadron, and at four P. M. Belleisle bearing N. eight leagues distant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig passing us to leeward exchanged a few shot, which carried away her studding sails. Finding it impracticable to pursue her, she running close in shore, I stood after the rest, and at five P. M. brought to a brig and a sloop which, being in ballast, were set on fire. The Galarea also, after exchanging a few shot, brought to a ship-corvette a-head, which proved to be L'Expedition, of 16 guns and 120 men, formerly a packet in our service.

The Artois also captured two sloops laden with fish. The rest of the convoy, with a frigate, standing in between the rocks, for Hedie and Quiberon Bay, escaped.

Extract of a Letter from the same, dated April 25.

In addition to the list of vessels taken and destroyed by the Squadron under my command, Captain Nagle, of the Artois, acquaints me, that, on the evening we fell in with the last convoy off Belleisle, he chased a ship and brig upon the rocks near the island of Hedie, and that they were lost thereon.

[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, April 16. In the sitting of the National Convention, Tallien, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a report on the crimes which had sullied the French conquests in Spain, particularly in the Provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay, where the inhabitants, friends of Liberty, were waiting to receive the French as brethren.

Saint Sebastian, said he, has opened its gates with acclamations of joy; but the entrance of the French troops within the walls of that town has been distinguished by pillage, and the most unheard-of cruelties. The priests have been arrested; the monks and nuns have been torn from their cloisters, have been heaped in carts, and dragged to Bayonne, where they made them suffer the most horrid treatment.

In Biscay, columns of troops had advanced, carrying devastation and death

with them; towns and villages have been laid in ashes; those vales, where peace and security had till then inhabited, were become scenes of the most atrocious barbarities; the women were ravished, and those who on their knees asked for their lives were barbarously massacred. This was the manner in which the ancient Government endeavoured to conquer the people from Liberty.

The Committee was of opinion, that such horrible crimes ought to be disowned by the Convention.

Tallien proposed to disown them formally, and to charge the Committee of Public Safety to present a proclamation on this subject, and to institute prosecutions against the oppressors of the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay.

All these propositions were decreed.

A member moved, that the proclamations be translated into the Spanish language; and that the men, unworthy of the name of Republicans, who committed so many atrocities in Spain, should perish on a scaffold at St. Sebastian. —Decreed.

Paris, May 12. The trial of Fouquier Tinville and his accomplices is at length terminated. The Jury brought in their verdict yesterday, and found

Fouquier Tinville, late Public Accuser, Etienne Foucault, Ex-Judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal, Gabriel Toussain Selcier, Ex-President, F. P. G. Delaunay, Ex-Judge, Pierre Leroy, called Dix Aout, Ex-Judge, Leopold Renaudin, Ex-Juror, Joachim Villate, Ex-Juror, Jean Louis Prieur, Ex-Juror, Claude Louis Chatelet, Ex-Juror, Francois Gerrard, Ex-Juror, Pierre Joseph Boyenval, Pierre Guillaume Benoit, Marie Joseph Lanne, Joseph Vernay, Francois Dupommier, and A. M. J. Hermann, guilty of having committed at the Revolutionary Tribunal, in the second year of the Republic, crimes tending to favour the plans of the enemies of the people, to promote the dissolution of the National Convention, and to arm the Citizens against each other; of having caused an innumerable quantity of Citizens to perish under the forms of law; of having drawn out lists of proscription; of having ordered women with child to be executed; of having tried and condemned thirty, forty, and even sixty persons at a time, within three hours; of having drawn out indictments in such a confused manner, that the father has often

often been executed for the son, and the son for the father; of having refused to persons accused a copy of the act of accusation against them; of having packed juries instead of choosing them by lot, &c. The Public Accuser, as soon as the verdict was pronounced, required, that the penalty of death should be passed upon them.

The President immediately asked, What they had to say against the application of the law?

Fouquier Tinville.—“ Since it has been decided that I should lose my head on the scaffold, posterity, to whom all things must be known, will discover who the real conspirators are. I demand to be led to immediate execution. I am ready.”

The condemned persons were carried from the bar, and this morning they were conducted, amidst an immense crowd of persons who bestowed the most bitter execrations on them, to the Place de Greve, where they were executed.

IRELAND.

April 24. The trial of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, so long confined in Newgate, Dublin, came on at ten o'clock on Friday last. The indictment was read by the clerk; it charged the prisoner with two species of Treason; that of compassing the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies; to substantiate which, there were fourteen Overt Acts laid in the indictment. The trial continued till twelve o'clock at night, when Lord Clonmell charged the Jury, who retired at three quarters after three, and at half after four brought in their verdict, Guilty; but recommended him to mercy. The Chief Justice enquired of the Jury, if they had any doubts on their minds that led them to such recommendation, and Alderman Exshaw answered immediately, “ No, my Lord.” The Judges Clonmell, Boyd, and Chamberlain, consulted for a few minutes; and the Chief Justice observed to the Jury, “ Gentlemen, you have acquitted yourselves with honour and conscientious regard for justice; you have done your

duty, and we will do ours. It is more than a century since this land has been cursed with such a crime, and we trust your verdict will operate in preventing a repetition of it. Your recommendation shall be laid before Government.”

27. The second reading of the Catholic Bill came on in the Irish House of Commons. The debate was opened by the Solicitor General, who moved the bill should be rejected. This motion was seconded by Lord Kingsborough; and on the same side were Messrs. Coote, Pelham, Wolfe, Col. Blaquiere, Sir E. Newenham, Messrs. Cusse, Ogle, Mason, Sir J. Parnell, Mr. Barrington, Counsellors Barrington, Johnson, and Fox, Dr. Duignan, and Mr. Latouche.—The Bill was supported by Sir H. Langrishe, Mr. Fitzgerald, (not the Prime Serjeant) Mr. Ruxton, Sir L. Parsons, Counsellor Fletcher, Mr. Tighe, jun. Counsellor Smith, Mr. Knox, Mr. Egan, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Osborne, Sir Thomas Osborne, Col. Doyle, Counsellor Hoare, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Curran, Mr. G. Ponsonby, and Mr. Grattan. The debate began at five in the evening, and continued till eleven next morning, when the motion for rejecting the Bill was put, and carried by a majority of 71—there being against the rejection 84, for it 155.

30. This day at noon the Rev. William Jackson was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, where a motion was made by his Counsel in arrest of judgment. During the argument of the lawyers, the wretched prisoner was seized with violent emotions—such as the drawing up of his shoulders, frothing at the mouth, &c. and shortly afterwards fell down and expired on the spot. It is more than probable that he took poison in the morning; at least the circumstances attending his death bear strong symptoms of such a desperate experiment having been had recourse to by him. When he came into Court, he was uncommonly pale, and in a state of perspiration.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 28.

THE Trial of Captain Anthony Pye Molloy began on board his Majesty's ship *Glorie*, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Tuesday, April 28.

At eight o'clock in the morning the signal-gun was fired for the Court to assemble; and at nine it met—when all the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution being ordered to attend, their

names were called over; after which the Judge-Advocate read the order from the Lords of the Admiralty for bringing Captain Molloy to trial upon the charge of his not having brought up his ship, and exerted himself to the utmost of his power, in the engagements which took place on the 29th of May and 1st of June 1794; and for not crossing the enemy's line.

The following Members were then chosen to constitute the Court and sworn accordingly:

Admiral John Peyton, President.

MEMBERS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King,

Vice-Admiral Charles Buckner,

Rear-Admiral John Colpoys.

CAPTAINS.

Francis Parry, Christopher Parker,

Powel Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord

Alexander Graeme, Charles Fitzgerald,

Andrew Mitchell, C. M. Pole,

Sir Erasmus Gower, James Richard Dacres.

Sir Roger Curtis conducted the Prosecution.

Moses Greetham, Esq. Judge Advocate.

Aaron Graham, Esq. conducts the Defence,

Assisted by Counsellor Fielding.

Sir Roger Curtis informed the Court, that the Admiral (Earl Howe) was very ill, and confined with the gout, so that it was impossible for him to attend as prosecutor on the present occasion.

The Court was cleared, in order that it might be determined whether it was proper that Sir Roger Curtis should represent Lord Howe on the trial; and the decision of the Court was in the affirmative.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

On the 15th May the Court Martial finished; when the Judge Advocate read a paper, which stated the purpose for which the Court-Martial was called, the circumstances which caused it, the names of the Members, and the charges which they had to try. The first charge was, that Captain Molloy, of his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*, did not, on the 29th of May 1794, cross the enemy's line, in obedience to the signal of the Admiral;—the second, that on the 1st of June he had not used his utmost endeavours to close with and defeat the enemy.

THE SENTENCE.

The Court having heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and that

on behalf of Captain Molloy, and having duly weighed and considered the same, were of opinion—

“The Court is of opinion that the charges have been proved against Captain Anthony James Pye Molloy; but that, as it appears to the Court that in the actions of the 29th of May, and the 1st of June, as well as on many former occasions, his personal courage has been unimpeachable, they do adjudge him to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*.”

May 1. This morning a fire broke out on board his Majesty's ship *Boyne*, of 98 guns, which continued with irresistible violence till five o'clock, when the magazine blew up.

The cause of this melancholy accident has not yet been clearly ascertained. The fire was first discovered in the after-part of the ship, and is supposed to have proceeded either from a live cartridge from the muskets of the soldiers, who were exercising with small-arms on the windward side of the ship, having lodged in the Captain's or Admiral's cabin, and caught something combustible, or from the funnel of the Admiral's cabin having been on fire, and communicated to the deck.

The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. Fortunately, the greatest part of the powder had been sent on shore three days before, and, upon the first alarm, the cock was turned upon the grand magazine. The fore and aft hanging magazines contained but little powder; the former exploded with very little effect.

When the fire broke out there was a fresh breeze at S. W. and it being tide of ebb, the ships were riding with their sterns to the wind. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the tops and all the rigging were in a blaze.

About twelve the tide turned, and the position of the ships became changed, but it was then too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to get near her. Previous to this, however, from the number of boats that went instantly to their assistance, it is hoped that most of the crew were saved; though, from the rapidity of the flames, it is feared that some of them must have perished.

All her guns were loaded, and as they became heated they went off, the shot falling amongst the shipping, and some

some of them even reached the shore, but without, it is hoped, having done any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the first discharge till all the guns had gone off. About two her cables were burnt, and she went adrift, the fire blazing through every port-hole. The fight, though at noon-day, was awfully grand. The ships to leeward of her having got under weigh to get clear of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and she drifted slowly to the eastward, her mizen mast and top-masts having fallen down before she began to drift.

About five o'clock the wreck was drifted by the tide further on the Spit, opposite South Sea Castle, when the magazine blew up with a very great explosion.

This noble ship, which was only five years old, was completely manned and victualled; there were also a vast number of women and children on board, many of whom, it is apprehended, must have perished. The men jumped overboard, and were mostly taken up by

boats belonging to the fleet, which had all been manned on the first alarm, and ordered to render every assistance. The Port-Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, at the same time, went on board the Royal William, and made the signal for all the fleet instantly to get under weigh. The wind was very unfavourable, but the orders were executed with so much judgment and alacrity, that all the other ships got out of her way, and very fortunately, being in the day time, dropped down to St. Helen's without any of them receiving the smallest damage.

The explosion was tremendous and grand; shot, and pieces of timber, were thrown to a very considerable distance all around her, and a column of smoke arose in the air that formed itself into the most sublime and picturesque appearance. It is melancholy to add, that as several boats were near the wreck at that moment, it is the general apprehension that some of them must have been sunk.

MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON TARLETON, esq. one of the Aldermen and late Mayor of Liverpool, to Miss Jenima Robinson, eldest of the two daughters (co-heiresses) of the late Thomas Robinson, esq. M. D.

Alexander Morice, esq. brewer, to Miss Fournier, daughter of Gideon Fournier, esq. principal Police Magistrate for the county of Surrey and Barrister at Law.

Ch. Peckford Long, esq. of Wimpole street, to Miss Tucker, only daughter of the late L. Tucker, esq. of New Norfolk street.

Sir James Saunderson, bart. Member of Parliament for Malton, to Miss Skinner, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Hon. Lieutenant Colonel George St. John to Miss Lavinia Breton, second daughter of William Breton, esq.

Sir Robert Wilmet, bart. of Osmaiston, to Miss Howard, only daughter of the late Charles Howard, esq. of Letchfield.

Thomas Halifax, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas Halifax, to Miss Stanton, of Kennelworth, Warwickshire.

Captain Donald Cameron, of the Hon. East India Company Military Establishment at Bombay, to Miss Helen Fearon, third

niece of P. Douglas, esq. of New Cavendish street, Portland-place.

James Sparrow, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Lutterbach, of Park-street, St. George's, Hanover-square.

Edmund Turner, jun. esq. of Panton in Lincolnshire, to Miss Broke, eldest daughter of Ph. Bowes Broke, esq. of Nafton, Suffolk.

The Rev. Rigbye Rigbye, A. M. of Harrock Hall in Lancashire, to Miss Sarah Hamer, youngest daughter of the late James Hamer, esq. of Hamer-Hall in the same county.

Maxwell Garthshore, M. D. to Mrs. Murrel, widow of the deceased William Murrel, esq. of Charleton, Kent.

Samuel Swinton esq. to Miss Durrant, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Durrant, bart.

Capt. Mortlock to Miss M'Lauren, of Greenwich, second daughter of the late John M'Lauren, esq. Captain in his Majesty's Navy.

Mr. Bartolozzi, jun. to Miss T. Janfen, of Great Marlborough-street.

Talbot Savage, esq. of Grocers Hall, to Miss Tyers, only daughter of James Tyers, esq. of Daliton, Middlesex.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEBRUARY 10.

AT Philadelphia, in his 67th year, the Hon. John Penn.

24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Dr. Robert Wood, Chief Surgeon of his Majesty's Naval Hospital there.

MARCH 8. Admiral Graham, brother of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, bart.

APRIL 8. At Ramsgate, Michael Novosielski, architect of the Opera House and the New Concert Room.

9. At Carlisle, Mr. William Skelton, aged 106 years.

Lately, at Bath, Sir Richard Johnstone, bart. member in the Irish Parliament for Blessington.

11. Thomas Crofs, sen. esq. of New King-street, Bath, aged 93.

13. Mr. Thomas Smith, of Stoke Newington, aged 75.

14. At the Council House, Shrewsbury, Richard Lyster, esq. of Rowton

16. At York, Mr. John Prince, aged 73.

17. Samuel Foxlow, esq. Stavely, Derbyshire.

At Lisbon, Edward Townsend Jones, esq. late Captain of the 34th reg. of foot.

18. John Bayne, esq. Earl's Court House, Kensington.

At Bath, Thomas Haywood, esq. a lieutenant in the Navy.

19. Cuthbert Masheter, esq. Romford, Essex.

20. Lieut. Col. John Kay, of Glenboig, late of the 12th reg. of foot.

The Rev. Francis Barnes, rector of South Cadbury, Somersetshire, lately rector of Eastham, near Tenbury, Worcesterhire.

21. At Oxford, Mr. William Jackson, many years a printer and banker in that city.

At Bowmore, in the Island of Islay, in his 54th year, Major Donald Campbell. He was at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, and afterwards served in the East Indies.

John Eys, esq. Treco's court, Coniston-st.

22. Mr. George Philip Tooley, of High-street, St. Giles's, Surgeon and Apothecary. He was the Author of a volume of Poems, and of a Play, never acted, called "Schaf-tian."

Lately, at Whitmore, in Staffordshire, Edward Mainwaring, esq. in his 86th year.

23. At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Capt. John Oliver, aged 72.

At Clifton, in her 21st year, Mrs. Foville, Lady of the Chevalier de Foville, second

daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Haynes Gibbes, of Barbadoes.

24. At Bristol, the Hon. Thomas Talbot, brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl of Shrewsbury.

John Collingbury Man, esq. Canterbury.

At Woodstock, in his 81st year, the Rev. James King, D. D. Dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, formerly Chaplain to the House of Commons in England, and Canon of Windsor.

James Hopkins, esq. Bethnal Green.

Mr. E. M. Diemar, printer in the Strand

Nicholas Sanders, esq. formerly of Eton Hall, near Macclesfield, Chester.

Lately, at Rathleague, Queen's County Ireland, Lady Parnell, mother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that kingdom.

26. In Upper Harley-street, Sir Charles Booth, of Harrietsham Place, in Kent.

27. James Farquharson, esq. Camberwell Terrace, Surrey.

At Clifton, the Countess of Ross, Lady of the Earl of Ross, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Dr. H. A. Kennedy, physician to the Prince of Wales, and Director-General of the Hospitals on the Continent.

29. At Hambrooke in Gloucestershire, Richard Bayle, esq. in the commission of the peace.

At Putney, Mrs. Stapel, aged 88 years.

Lately at Taunton, Samuel Franklin, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and Recorder of Axbridge, Somersetshire.

30. At Winchester, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Lowth, one of the Canons of that Cathedral, and brother of the late Bishop Lowth.

MAY 1. At Eford, near Hawkhurst, Kent, Samuel Boys, esq.

Major General John Lind, late Lieut. Colonel of the 20th reg. of foot.

The Rev. Jeremiah Perkins, rector of Stow St. Mary's and vicar of Boxstead, in his 83d year.

2. At Bath, Sir Herbert P. Packington, bart. of Westwood, Worcesterhire.

Mrs. Bowles, wife of William Bowles, esq. at Hale House near Salisbury.

3. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Donville Poole, esq. of Dane Bank near Warrington, Captain in Colonel Leigh's regiment of Fencible Cavalry, and last year high sheriff of Cheshire.

Mr.

Mr. Timothy Jennings, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Oxstead Cottage, Surrey, Mr. James Hutton, aged 80; a man who did honour to his sect as a Moravian. His mind was liberal and informed; his philanthropy was universal. His charity active and zealous, extending far beyond the limits of his narrow fortune, as by his powers of persuasion he opened the hearts and purses of the rich to pity and assist the indigent. He spared no trouble, nor ever felt weary in doing good—till nearly exhausted by a long course of ardent beneficence, he was most kindly supported in the decline of life; and received from two amiable ladies every blessing a fond parent could obtain from the most tender and affectionate children.

Lately at Winborne, Mr. William Boorn, Principal Surgeon of the Marine Infirmary at Portsmouth near 40 years.

4. Mrs. Livius, wife of Peter Livius, esq. late Chief Justice of Canada.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. Anthony Temple, M. A. Vicar of Easby 45 years, and master of the Grammar School there.

At Potten, Bedfordshire, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Pittman, relict of Dr. Pittman, of Market-street, Herts.

At Edinburgh. Mr. Alexander Colville, Supervisor of Excise.

5. David Paris, jun. esq. late of the Island of Barbadoes, aged 38 years.

6. At Naifea, Somersetshire, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Baddeley, A. M. formerly of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

7. At York House, Clifton, Colonel Somerville. He was reading the papers, apparently in perfect health, when he fell from his chair and expired immediately.

8. Francis Burrell Maffingberd, esq.

Lately, in Grenada, Major-General Lindsay.

Lately, at Newark, Job Frough, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Nottingham, and also for the borough of Newark.

9. Mr. Farren, of Covent Garden Theatre. He was buried in Covent Garden Churchyard.

At West Retford, Nottinghamshire, in his 79th year, Peter Dickenson, esq.

At Deptford, Mr. George Wainwright, formerly a linen draper at Oxbridge.

Lady Janet Sinclair, mother of Sir John Sinclair, bart.

At Redbridge, Thomas Nichols, esq. Purveyor of His Majesty's Dock Yard at Port-

mouth, Author of some Tracts on the Cultivation of Oak.

10. In Caermarthenshire, Michael Machamara, esq.

At Westgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, in his 82d year, Christopher Fawcett, esq. many years Recorder of that Corporation.

11. At Snettersfield, in Warwickshire, James West, esq. Auditor of his Majesty's revenue.

12. Henry Creatorex, esq. Little Thurlow, Suffolk.

Lately, Mr. Barrett, of the Theatre Royal in the Hay Market.

13. John Eames, esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, and a Commissioner of Taxes.

At Sanderstead, Surrey, Atwood Wigfell, esq.

14. Thomas Richard Carter, esq. of Bayford, Herts.

Lately at Ross in Ireland, Dr. Foulkes, late of the 12th reg. of Light Dragoons.

Lately, in his 79th year, Mr. John Pearce, a respectable farmer at Llandshabo, Herefordshire.

15. — Remington, Esq. Mayor of Windsor.

T. H. Medlycott, esq. of Venn House, Somersetshire.

Lately in Dublin, John Plunket, esq. son of the Earl of Fingal.

16. At Ham Common, His Excellency Baron Alvensleben, many years Ambassador from Hanover.

At New Court House, Devonshire, Thomas Sainsbury, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate, who served the office of Sheriff in 1730, and Lord Mayor in 1786.

At Horsham in Sussex, John Aldridge, esq. M. P. for Shoreham, Storekeeper of the Ordnance, and many years an acting magistrate for the above county.

17. At Clifton, near Bristol, Henry Beaufoy, esq. M. P. for Great Yarmouth, and Secretary to the Board of Controul.

18. At his Seat at Sunning-Hill, the Most Noble Thomas Eneas Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, Baron Say and Clinton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, Steward and Guardian of the Forest of Sherwood and Park of Folewood in the same county, High Steward of East Retford, a Major General in the Army, and Colonel of the 17th reg. of dragoons.

19. James Bewell, esq. the friend and biographer of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson.

William Drake, jun. esq. M. P. for Amerham.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1795.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. 1777.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick	Irish Ditto.
25			65 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 65	66 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$									2 $\frac{3}{4}$ dif.	1 dif.		
26	Sunday																		
27		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$								2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dif.		
28		159 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					19 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dif.	9s. 6d. pr.	
29		16 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 11-16					195 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pr.		
30		160 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					193		3 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pr.		
1		159 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	193-15							1 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
2		153 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					191 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.		
3	Sunday																		
4		153 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							1 dif.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 pr.	11s. pr.	
5		159	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7-16					192 $\frac{1}{4}$		2 dif.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 pr.		
6			65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							2 dif.	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 pr.	12s. pr.	
7		16 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					193 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	12s. pr.	
8			66	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	67	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	189-16							1 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	12s. pr.	
9		160 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	67	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		66			193 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dif.		
10	Sunday																		
11			66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					195			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pr.		
12		160 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					193 $\frac{3}{4}$		1 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	pr.	11s. 6d pr.	
13		160 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	66 a 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							1 dif.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr		
14								8 $\frac{1}{2}$											
15		160 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					192 $\frac{1}{4}$			2 $\frac{7}{8}$			
16		159 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$								2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 pr.		
17	Sunday																		
18		160 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	189-16					193 $\frac{1}{2}$		pr.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 pr.		
19		16	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					194		1 dif.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 pr.	12s. pr.	
20		159	65	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5	66	79	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	37-16					192			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 pr.	11s. 6d. pr.	
21		158 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5	66	78 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	87-16		64 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$		191 $\frac{3}{4}$			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 pr.	12s. pr.	
22		161	65 $\frac{1}{8}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1	67	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					193 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 pr.	11s. pr.	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.